The Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 11,120 New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
M. Malwa	2959	500	A. C. Loggin........	22d July
L. Ravenna........	3372	700	E. Stewart........	29th ,,
— Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson.	5th Aug.
L. Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	12th ,,
M. Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	19th ,,
L. Sutlej	4194	750	A. H. Johnson ...	26th ,,
— Lombardy	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	2nd Sept
L. Peshawur	3900	600	E. J. Baker........	9th ,,
M. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell.. ..	16th ,,
				FRIDAY.
L. Ballaarat......	4752	750	P. S. Tomlin	26th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta. Those marked M proceed direct to London via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA. JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1884
THAMES	4101	750	W. D. Anderson..	25th July.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	8th Aug.
NEPAUL	3534	600	H. Wyatt	22nd Aug.
Ancona	3128	600	R. G. Murray	5th Sept.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 28, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, May 23, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5000	750	1st Aug.
CHINA	5000	850	1st Sept.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1884.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer COLOMBO 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 19th July. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines. Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare. The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail).........1st class £ 7 [illegible]
Via Dieppe ....1st class £ 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy baggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following are the probable sailings :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing about
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3,400	480	W. S. Young.	21st July.
s.s. HISPANIA....	3,396	500	Boyle..........	9th Aug.
s.s. NUBIA	3 553	480	T. G. Knox..	23rd ,,
s.s. PERSIA.........	4,500	600	R. Hutchison	4th Sept.
s.s. VICTORIA......	3,250	480	J. B. Murray	23rd ,,
s.s. BRITANNIA..	3,070	480	F. Blight......	10th Oct.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 19th June, 1884. Agents.

TRAVELLING TICKETS FOR THE CONTINENT.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED for travelling by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, including FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, GERMANY, THE RHINE, HOLLAND, BELGIUM, &c., &c., and to all parts of THE GLOBE, available by ALL TRAINS and ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

No commission charged for securing berths in steamers, sleeping-cars, coupes, &c.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS can break the journey anywhere en route without extra cost, and are entitled to the free services of their interpreters in uniform at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Turin, Paris, &c.

INCLUSIVE QUOTATIONS for any route, given on application, and the actual tickets issued with or without Hotel Coupons.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES for Single and Return Tickets to LONDON by all routes.

Pamphlet of Routes, sent free on application.

ADDRESS—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY, 17, HORNBY ROW ;
CALCUTTA, 10½, OLD COURT HOUSE-STREET.

PASSENGER SEASON 1884.

MESSRS. KING, KING and Co. will on application forward, free of charge, a copy of their "HANDBOOK FOR HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS," and full particulars as to Berths available, Rates of Passage, dates of sailing, &c. by P. and O. and all other lines of steamers.

KING, KING AND CO.
Bombay, February 1, 1884.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

STEAMERS FOR SALE AT BOMBAY.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the screw steamers PUNJAUB, BURMAH and EUPHRATES.

S.S. Punjaub—200 H.P. nominal, 686 tons net, 1080 tons gross register, built on the Clyde in 1864, fitted with new boilers in 1872.

S.S. Burmah—142 H.P. nominal, 675 tons net, 1081 tons gross register, built on the Clyde in 1863, fitted with new boilers in 1871.

S.S. Euphrates—120 H.P. nominal 500, tons net, 893 tons gross register, built on the Clyde in 1863, fitted with new boilers in 1871.

The steamers are presently employed on the mail line between Bombay and Kurrachee, are open for examination, and will be sold as they stand minus engine-room stores, saloon stores, and coal, which can be taken over at a valuation if desired.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 25 per cent. of the amount tendered, and must reach the undersigned on or before 15th September, 1884.

The highest or any tender may not be accepted.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Managing Agents, Calcutta.

SALE OF LAND ON THE KENNEDY SEA FACE AND THE WODEHOUSE-ROAD.

UNDER the orders of Government Tenders are invited for the PURCHASE of FOURTEEN PLOTS of GROUND, for dwelling houses on the Kennedy Sea Face, lying on the west side of, and between the Marine Lines and Churney-road stations of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and also of FIVE PLOTS on the south side of the Wodehouse-road, leading from the Apollo-Fountain to the Wodehouse over-bridge.

Plans, forms of agreement for lease and conditions of sale can be seen on application at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed, and endorsed "Tender for purchase of plot of ground on the Kennedy Sea Face or on the south side of the Wodehouse-road" (as the case may be) to be delivered at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, on or before the 12th day of September, 1884.

A sum of Rs. 500 in cash as earnest money should accompany each Tender. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the tenderer shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the agreement for lease, otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Government of Bombay who reserve the right to reject all tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 1st July, 1884.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 2,977 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 23rd July, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 21st July, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrain, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on 14th August, 1884, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd July, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th July, 1884. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEATHER-BACKED HORSE BRUSHES.

THE Backs of these Brushes being made entirely of Leather, strongly sewn, are more pliable and effective than the ordinary Wooden Brush, and are more durable.

Cash Price Rs. 4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPERIOR LONDON MADE BRUSHES.

BILLIARD TABLE BR.	HAT BRUSHES.
CARPET BRUSHES.	HORSE BRUSHES.
CLOTHES BRUSHES.	NAIL BRUSHES.
CORNICE BRUSHES.	PAINT BRUSHES.
CRUMB BRUSHES.	PLATE BRUSHES.
FLESH BRUSHES.	SCRUBBING BRUSHES
FURNITURE BRUSHES.	SHOE BRUSHES.
HAIR BRUSHES.	SPOKE BRUSHES.
HARNESS BRUSHES.	TOOTH BRUSHES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

CALL AND HAND BELLS FOR THE OFFICE OR HOUSE.

CALL BELLS, LACQUERED AND BRONZED,
Each Rs. 3 to Rs. 4-8, Cash.

CALL BELLS, ELECTRO-PLATED,
Each Rs. 5 to 15, Cash.

CALL BELLS, LACQUERED AND BRONZED, WITH REPEATING CLAPPERS,
Each Rs. 4 to Rs. 6, Cash.

CALL BELLS, PERPETUAL, DO NOT REQUIRE WINDING UP,
Each Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 8, Cash.

HAND BELLS, PLATED, CHINA HANDLES,
Each Re. 1-12, Cash.

HAND BELLS, PLATED, METAL HANDLES,
Each Re. 1-12, Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SEEDS ! SEEDS ! !

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

EACH variety of the Flower Seeds is in a convenient packet labelled with a short description and directions for sowing. The Vegetable Seeds are in bottles, and both are preserved by a patent process and are warranted to grow.

Prices from As. 4 upwards.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PREPARATION OF BAEL AND ARROWROOT.

Strongly recommended in Dysentery and Derangements of the Bowels generally. Exercises a soothing and tonic influence over the Alimentary System

Per bottle Rs. 2-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

HAIR BRUSHES OF SPECIAL EXCELLENCE AND DURABILITY.

	Rs.	as.
FINEST BRISTOL TOILET BRUSHES, warranted the best London make, for Ladies or Gentlemen .... per pair Rs. 2-8 to	9	0
FINEST TOILET BRUSHES, pair in Morocco cases, without handles, in fall-over cases, Rs. 8, 10 and	12	0
LADIES' WIRE BRUSHES, with Bristle Edges. Excellent Penetrating Brushes, but do not tear the Hair, the wires being set in India-rubber. A source of the greatest comfort to Ladies having long Hair............ each	1	8
Dr. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC BRUSHES, recommended for Neuralgia and Headache... each	8	0
GENTLEMEN'S OFFICE BRUSHES, per pair	2	8
MOUSTACHE BRUSHES, Finest make, in Ivory handles ....each	1	12
BABIES' BRUSHES, with ivory handles, each Re. 1-4 to	5	0
Do. do. with satin-wood handles, each Re. 1 to	1	12

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE-CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

	Qts. Rs.	A.	Pts. Rs.	A.
CLARET—				
Household*	10	0	5	8
St. Julien Medoc. (J. J. B.)	15	0	8	8
Chateau Lafitte (J. J. B.)	30	0	......	
Chateau Bellegrave (J. J. B.)	50	0	......	
BURGUNDY—				
Chambertin (J. J. B.)	30	0	16	0
HOCK (Finest Still)—				
Hockheimer, Specially selected	23	0	12	8
SPARKLING HOCK—				
Choicest Brand	38	0	21	0
SHERRY—				
Dry Cadiz	24	0	13	0
Amontillado	30	0	......	
Cardinal	35	0	......	
MADEIRA—				
Cossart Gordon & Co.'s Choice Reserve	30	0	......	
PORT—				
Invalids'	24	0	13	0
CHAMPAGNE—				
Jules Mumm's Carte Blanche	45	0	24	0
Roederer's Choice Brand	65	0	35	0
SPARKLING SAUTERNE—				
Normandin Maignen	30	0	16	0
BRANDY—				
Kemp's Fine Old	30	0	......	
WHISKY—				
Edina (Scotch)	24	0	......	
Old Head (Irish) ***	24	0	......	
Do. do. ****	26	0	......	
CHARTREUSE—				
White			3	0
Yellow			4	0
Green			5	0
MARASCHINO DE ZARA			1	8

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP and CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.

SCOTCH WHISKIES.—We guarantee our Whiskies to be distilled from MALT only. They are pure, mild, agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils, and other impurities too often found in common raw grain spirits of inferior quality.

Rs. 24, 27 and 34 in cases of 1 dozen.

"Caledonia Blend" at Rs. 18 Nett Cash.

We allow a Cash Discount of 12½ *per cent.* equal to 2 *Annas* in the Rupee off above Credit Rates.

MILITARY SQUARE,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 19.
GRAND RECEPTION
AND
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF
E. A. GLOVER AND MISS M. BURTON'S
HUMOUROUS AND NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY'S.

JUST RECEIVED PER s.s. "NIZAM,"
WARRANTED 18-CARAT GOLD
ALBERT CHAINS,
Most beautiful pattern,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION,
Weighing 7, 7½, 8, and 14 Tolas.
Price Rupees 200, 210, 220, 230, and 550.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART.
47, PARSEE BAZAAR-STREET, FORT.

EDUCATIONAL.

REQUIRED for the post of MATHEMATICAL TEACHER in the School Department of the Agra College, a GRADUATA of an Indian University who has had experience in teaching as far as the Entrance Standard of the Calcutta University.

Salary Rs. 80 a month.

Application, with copies of testimonials, should be made to the PRINCIPAL, the College, Agra.

ESTATE, MAJOR O. PROBYN.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or being indebted to the above Estate are requested to communicate with Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. within one month from this date, after which no claims will be entertained. Satisfactory proof must accompany claims.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Administrator.
Bombay, 18th July, 1884.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, IN LIQUIDATION.

ALL CLAIMS should be forwarded to the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR, Oriental Bank Corporation, Threadneedle-street, London, E. C.

Certified Balances of Fixed and Current Deposit Accounts at the Bombay Branch can be obtained on application by letter to the undersigned.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Khangaum Cotton Pressing Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, 24, Apollo-road, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of July, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1884.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To elect Directors in place of Messrs. D. H. Glade and E. Spinner who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

IV. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 18th to 25th of July, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By order of the Directors,
BREUL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 18th July, 1884.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Khangaum Cotton Pressing Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 24, Apollo-road, Bombay, on the 25th day of July, 1884, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined resolution will be passed.

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.

RESOLUTION.

That the Articles of Association be altered in the following manner :—

The following article shall be inserted after Article 9, namely :—"The Company may from time to time reduce its capital."

By order of the Board,
BREUL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
No. 24, Apollo-road, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding [illegible] trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BOGNOR, SUSSEX.—A happy home for children with a mother's care. Terms, including Board, English, French, Music, Dancing, Calesthenics, and Laundress, Fifty Guineas per annum. References in India to parents of children now in the school. For Prospectus, apply to W., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

THE GEM AIR-GUN, with Darts, etc., Rs. 30 each. A small parcel just to hand.—BARTON AND CO., Limited, Church-gate-street.

CREWEL APPLIQUES.—The most artistic designs worked in silk, can be easily sewn or glued on to any material, and form a most effective decoration.—STEWARD and Co., 2, Church-gate-street, Fort.

FRENCH PERFUMERY.—A small consignment just opened at reduced prices.—Pestonjee Sorabjee and Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

POLO, POLO.—Another excellent stock of Malacca Canes at reduced prices.—Pestonjee Sorabjee and Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE, first-rate district Tonga in perfect order, with harness, and capital young ponies over 13 hands.—Apply to Rev. R. A. Squires, Girgaum.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh supply of Angolas, and Scotch and other Tweeds, guaranteed all wool and made up to perfect fit.—Y. A. Lacka & Co., Hummum-st.

WANTED, BOOK-KEEPER for Kurrachee, must be thoroughly conversant with mercantile accounts, quick and accurate with figures. Apply by letter, with copies of testimonials only, to RALLI BROTHERS.

TEMPLE BAR.—TOM SAYERS, Bombay. BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS.

WANTED, a good NATIVE SPINNING MASTER. Address "17," *Bombay Gazette*.

PARTNER WANTED, with Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000, to join a lucrative business. Apply EUROPA, care of this paper.

WANTED, a CLERK with a knowledge of Accounts. Must be a good writer. Salary Rs. 50 per month. Address "15," *Bombay Gazette*.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

ROEDERER'S carte blanche Champagne, the brand used at the Byculla and Bombay Clubs, is obtainable at the godowns of Phipson & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNE.—This excellent wine, our own shipping and brand, we now offer at Rs. 54 per case.—Cutler, Palmer and Co., Bombay.

REAL TURKISH CIGARETTES of superior quality and exquisite flavour. Fresh arrival ex s s. Nizam in boxes of 500. Price Rs. 12½.—M. Mondoifo & Co.

OUR Ladies' and Gent's Boot Department is now removed to our new Branch, Hornby row.—Badham Pile & Co., Limited, successors to P. Grant and Son.

WANTED, a man well qualified to take charge of a small Spinning and Weaving Mill. A thoroughly competent Weaver perferred. Address "14," *Bombay Gazette*.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weights, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6,277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

ARRIVED MUSICAL BOXES with English tunes Automatic Figures, Chinese Dancing Girls, Bells and Drum. Rs. 60 to 400. L. STEFFENAUER, Church-gate street.

WANTED, a Loan of Rs. 12,000 for 5 years, at 10 per cent. per annum. Ample security in house property at a rising hill station will be given. Apply to M., *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED an experienced Contractor to supply the town of Morvi with Gas Light for about 500 lamps. For particulars, &c., apply to H. H. the Thakore Saheb, Morvi, Kathiawad.

WANTED by P. Rutanji, Watchmaker and Jeweller, No. 1, Forbes-street, Bombay, a first class European workman (a German preferred). Salary from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200, according to ability.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized-iron Bath-Tubs with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MOET AND CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE, "extra superior," from Bodger, Warburton & Co., Bombay, in magnums, Rs. 113-8; quarts, Rs. 55-8; and pints, 2 dozen, Rs. 58-8, Net cash.

PERRIER JOUET'S RESERVE CUVEE, "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE, as supplied to all the leading Clubs in India. This brand is only shipped to, and can therefore only be secured from, LYON and Co.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash.—PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

HOSIERY

			For doz.				
COTTON HALF-HOSE—							
Plain Brown...	from Rs.	7	8 to	Rs.	11	8
Fancy Colours	,, ,,	10	8 to	,,	24	0
Fancy Stripes	,, ,,	9	8 to	,,	20	0
LISLE-THREAD HALF-HOSE—						
Plain White	,, ,,	13	8 to	,,	15	8
Fancy Colours	,, ,,	16	8 to	,,	25	0
Fancy Stripes	,, ,,	17	0 to	,,	25	0
THIN MERINO HALF-HOSE—						
Fancy Colours	,, ,,	11	0 to	,,	23	8
Fancy Stripes	,, ,,	14	8 to	,,	25	0
HAND KNITTED HALF-HOSE—						
Real Scotch Wool...	,, ,,	16	0			

BANIANS

Fine Gauze, half sleeves	from Rs.	22	8 to	Rs.	26	8
Elastic Gauze, half sleeves	,, ,,	35	0 to	,,	40	0
Superfine Gauze, half sleeves...	,, ,,	48	0 to	,,	58	0
Silk and Wool, half sleeves...	,, ,,	67	0 to	,,	90	0
Stout White Merino, long sleeves	,, ,,	54	0 to	,,	72	0
Stout Shetland Lambswool, long sleeves ...	,, ,,	60	0 to	,,	84	0

DRAWERS AND PANTS.

Gauze Drawers (short)	from Rs.	43	0 to	Rs.	60	0
Gauze Pants	,, ,,	43	0 to	,,	60	0
Thin Merino Pants (with double seats)	,, ,,	67	0 to	,,	90	0
Stout White Merino Pants	,, ,,	70	0 to	,,	85	0
Stout Shets and Lambswool Pants	,, ,,	70	0 to	,,	85	0

Gent's White Kid Gloves.
Gent's Real Tan Cape, one and two buttons.
Gent's Knitted Sanquhar, wool.
Gent's Ties and Scarfs in all the latest styles and patterns.
Gent's White Evening Dress Ties.

Gent's Black Evening Dress Ties.
Gent's Silk and Cashmere Mufflers.
Gent's Braces of all descriptions.
Gent's Fr. Cambric and Irish Linen Handkerchiefs.
Gent's Linen Collars in all the new shapes.

TURKISH BATH TOWELS. BATH DRESSING ROBES.
LAMBSWOOL CHOLERA BELTS. REAL SCOTCH MAUDS.
RAILWAY AND SHIKAR RUGS, etc., etc.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

HIGHEST AWARD,
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1883-84,
A GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
WERE AWARDED TO
FAVRE-LEUBA AND COMPANY'S WATCHES.

Three Firms only out of [illegible]
awarded with Gold [illegible]
are the only one of th[illegible]

THE excellent quality of our WAT[illegible] Factory (Locle, Switzerland, establis[illegible] India, that we need not further dwell on t[illegible]

Intending buyers will find with us a se[illegible] by no Firm in England or the Continent. [illegible]

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES S[illegible]

FAVRE-LEU[illegible]
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA[illegible]

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA EXHIBITIO[illegible]

THE words "HIGHEST AWARD" are often used in adve[illegible] to lead the public to suppose that a particular maker has obtained [illegible] HIGH[illegible] AWARD above all other exhibitors, this is misleading.

THE HIGHEST AWARD, *i.e.*, a first class CERTIFICATE AND GOLD MEDAL is given to the best of each special class, and our—

SCHIEDMAYER
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOS
OBTAINED
A FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AND GOLD MEDAL,
THE HIGHEST AWARD
for that class. And the
SCHIEDMAYER GRAND PIANO
OBTAINED
A FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AND SILVER MEDAL.
These were the
ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS,
and the only instruments under the name of
SCHIEDMAYER,
which obtained an award of any kind at the
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

The genuine instruments have the name
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY ;
and must not be confounded with the name SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE whose Pianos we do not import.

See our Illustrated Catalogues, free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NOVELTIES IN ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

BUTTER COOLERS.

Cut glass and electro-plated mounts, Rs. 15 to 50.

ICE PAILS.

In cut and engraved glass, with electro-plated mounts, all electro-plated, oakwood and electro-plate, Rs. 14 to 45.

MUGS & TANKARDS.

In electro-plate, plain or engraved, 1 quart, 1½ pint, 1 pint and ½ pint, Rs. 14 to 40.

LIQUOR FRAMES.

With 2 or 3 bottles, beautiful cut or engraved glass, on electro-plated nickle and oakwood frames, Rs. 52 to 210.

SALT CELLARS.

In electro-plate, plain and engraved or electro-plate and oak, sets of 4 or 6, Rs. 28 to 50 per set, in case.

BISCUIT BOXES.

In electro-plate, cut glass with electro-plate mounts. daulton and other ware Rs. 17 to 75.

BREAKFAST CRUET FRAMES.

With call bell, mustard, pepper, salt, toast rack, 4 egg cups and butter, Rs. 120.

Ditto, with 2 egg cups Rs. 68.

Ditto, with 4 egg cups, without bells, Rs. 80, 96, and 72.

BREAKFAST CRUET FRAMES.

Small, a great variety of very pretty designs, Rs. 19 to 60.

CRUET FRAMES.

Large for the dinner table, 6 bottles, Rs. 50 to 112.

PICKLE FRAMES.

With 2 and 3 cut glass bottles, Rs. 45 to 75.

TEA KETTLES.

Electro-plated, plain or chased, on stand, with spirit lamp, Rs. 57 to 117.

SALVERS.

In electro-plate or oak and electro-plate, round or oval, with or without handles, Rs. 18 to 135.

EPERGNES.

And centre pieces of the latest and most elegant designs, Rs. 50 to 600.

CLARET JUGS.

Beautiful cut and engraved glass with electro-plated mounts, Rs. 30 to 110.

EGG BOILERS.

with stands and lamps to boil eggs by steam at the breakfast table, an elegant article, easily managed, Rs. 24 to 60.

Ditto, Rs. 60 to 65.

EGG FRAMES.

With 2 and 4 cups, gilt inside, complete, Rs. 24 to 60.

INKSTANDS.

In great variety, all the new designs, Rs. 16 to 100.

NAPKIN RINGS.

Electro-plated, plain, and engraved, in sets of 2 and 6, Rs. 12 to 28.

GOBLETS.

Plain, engraved or embossed, or oakwood, with electro-plate, Rs. 16 to 54.

PRIZE CUPS.

With 2 handles and cover for 3 pints. Handsomely engraved Rs. 117 to 126.

HAMILTON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY
Next door to National Bank.
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

July 7, 1884.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE
Is now showing NEW GOODS in all Departments.
DRESSES, MANTLES, &c.
made to order.
BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

MRS. LAKE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AND DURABLE WATERPROOF GARMENTS,

AT MODERATE PRICES.

Inspection is invited and full particulars will be sent on receipt of letter or post-card.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., Limited, announce that they have taken over the business of P. Grant & Son, Hornby-row, and have engaged an experienced English Saddler and Boot-maker to conduct the same. In conjunction with the aforesaid we shall add our Boot and Shoe Department carefully supervised by a practical expe[illegible] English Cutter. We are now prepared to execute promptly and well any orders i[illegible]

[illegible] HARNESS MAKING [illegible]

Usual Price being Rs. 2-4 per yard.

COME EARLY OR SEND FOR PATTERNS.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PACHORA GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, which was advertised to take place this day, stands ADJOURNED to SATURDAY, the 26th July, 1884, at 3 p.m., at the registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Church-gate, for want of quorum.

RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE WADIA,
General Manager,
For the Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

NEW NOVELS IN CHEAP EDITION.

Price Re. 1-4 ; post free Re. 1-8 each.

Tramp Abroad, by Mark Twain.
Phantom Fortune, by Miss Braddon.
Who is the Heir ? by M. Collins.
Olivia Raleigh, by W. W. F. Synge.
Woman's Glory, by S. Doudney.
Bride's Pass, by S. Tytler.
Comet of a Season, by J. McCarthy.
Dynamite Aboard, by N. Urner.
Joseph's Coat, by D. C. Murray.
Nell on and off the Stage, by B. H. Buxton.
No Man's Friend, by F. W. Robinson.
Prince Saroni's Wife, by J. Hawthorne.
Through the Stage Door, by H. Jay.
Poor Humanity, by F. W. Robinson.
Ben Milner's Wooing, by H. Lee.
Gideon Fleyce, by H. W. Lucy.
Cherry Ripe, by H. Mathers.
Jack of Hazelgreen, by H. Mathers.
Prince of Wales's Garden Party, by Mrs. J. H. Riddell.
Miss Cheyne of Essilmont, by J. Grant.
True as Steel, by J. Girardin.

COOPER, MADON, & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.
☞ Telephone No. 39.

COWASJEE SORABJEE POCHEE, who has had 20 years' experience and practical knowledge in the Bombay Gas Co., of all the branches of gas fittings, plumbers, tinsmiths, &c., begs to inform the public that he has opened his place of business at Carnac-road, late Esplanade Cross-road, where he hopes the public will favour him with order for gas fittings and repairs in all its branches. He also solicits a trial of his plumber tinsmiths branch where the work is done with all the late improvements and neatness guaranting at the same time workmanship of the best sort, under moderate and reasonable charges.

ALFRED D. SAUNDERS,
Late of Church Lane, Bombay,
East India Agent,
65, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

MR. SAUNDERS has taken offices as above and is prepared to execute Commissions from India.

Officers' Pay and Pensions realized.
Passages booked and baggage shipped.
Family Remittances received and disbursed. &c.
Every description of Personal Agency Transacted.

NOTICES.

PHARMACY and DISPENSING.—This Department of the Company's business is under the special care of a thoroughly qualified person of great experience, the dispensing of prescriptions and preparation of medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists &c., Bombay.

BEST BRANDY.—If you want really good invalid Brandy for sick persons, go to

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay

JUST RECEIVED, a small consignment of fine old Royal Blend Glenlivet Whisky. Price Rs. 22 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

BILLIARD TABLES and KIT of GEORGE WRIGHT & Co.'s MANUFACTURE, FOR SALE at cheap prices and on easy terms, which can be learnt on application personally or by letter to

WM. WATSON & Co.
28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June last, at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, will be payable on application, on and after the 17th instant, to registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1884.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BOOTH & Co.,
Managers.
Bombay, 16th July, 1884.

PEARSE AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a FURTHER CALL of Rupees Twenty-five per Share on the Shares of this Company has been made and will be payable at the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, on or before FRIDAY, the 1st August next.

By order of the Directors,
VAUSE FRETWELL,
Acting Secretary and Manager.
Bombay, July 14, 1884.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF EAST DECCAN LINE FOR GOODS TRAFFIC.

NOTICE is hereby given that the line of Railway from HOTGI to GADAG, a distance of 173¾ miles, will be OPENED for Goods Traffic on the 1st August, 1884.

The Stations on this line are :—

Hotgi,	Bijapur,	Bagalkot,
Tadval,	Jumnal,	Katgeri,
Lachyan,	Mulvad,	Badami,
Indi Road,	Telgi,	Alur,
Nimbal,	Alimati,	Mallapur,
Minchnal,	Karlimatti,	Hombal,
	and Gadag.	

For rates and other particulars, apply to the TRAFFIC MANAGER, Gadag.

G. M. STEWART,
Agent.
Poona, July 15, 1884.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 17.

FRENCH RENTES were ⅛ higher yesterday, and Rupee Paper in London shows a further advance of ⅛, whilst Consols remain unchanged at 100¼, although money is apparently dearer by ¼ per cent., the rate of discount in the open market on 3 months' bills being quoted at 1¼ and on 4 months at 1⅜ per cent. per annum.

The Mincing Lane markets continue without change.

Cotton is at last beginning to feel the effect of the less favourable advices regarding the growing American Crop. The rise of 6 points in futures in new York on Tuesday has been followed by a further improvement of 3 points yesterday, and Liverpool in sympathy has taken a turn for the better, the tone yesterday being reported strong and the sales 14,000 bales. The run as yet is confined to Americans which are quoted 1-16d. higher on the spot and 3-64d. to arrive, Surats being freely offered and unaltered in value. This, however, is scarcely a matter for surprise, as Americans are daily getting into smaller supply, whilst Surats are at about their largest stock. Should a decided improvement not take place though in the condition of the American Crop, good useable cotton of all growths will rapidly come into favor as ready stocks run down.

Our Cotton Market here to-day has shown a decidedly stronger tone. Some enquiry has been manifested from the Continent, and a few purchases are reported for export at an advance of about Rs. 2 per candy on previous nominal quotations. Native Good Bhownugger has changed hands at Rs. 185, and Fully Good at Rs. 190, Karinja about good at Rs. 185. In New Crops we have not heard of any legitimate business, but "Suttas" amongst dealers are going on at Rs. 215 for Good Broach and Rs. 188 for F. G. F. Wudwan.

WHEAT and SEEDS are unchanged with only a very small business passing.

FREIGHTS continue to exhibit a downward tendency. For Liverpool we cannot quote measurement better than 22s. 16d., and relets for Hull have been made at 23s. 9d. Continental ports are weak at 26s. 3d. In forward chartering we have not heard of any business for some days past.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods are a triple firmer in every respect, and if the improvement in cotton goes on we might look for a fairly active trade being developed. Coals are quiet and Rs 15 for near at hand is quoted both for West Hartley and Cardiff. Laird's to arrive shortly has been sold at the equivalent of Rs. 14½ per ton alongside.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling has been very steady at yesterday's rates with only, however, a very limited business passing. Quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 7 17-32d.	"
Do. Three months' sight		1s. 7 11-16d.	"
Credits	do. do.	1s. 7 13-16d.	"
Francs	do. do.	Fcs. 2·08½	"

The result of the biddings for council drafts in London yesterday was to give Rs. 5,80,000 at 1s. 7½d. in drafts and Rs. 21,20,000 in telegraphic transfers at 1s. 7 9-16d., tenders at both figures receiving 35 per cent. as compared with 1s. 7½d. and 1s. 7 17-32d. last week receiving in full. Bar Silver is still quoted at 50 13-16d per ounce, and shipments are advised of £50,000 cash to Bombay and Calcutta in addition to £10,000 in gold for Bombay.

The Bank of Bengal in Calcutta have to-day reduced their rates of discount 1 per cent., making their minimum 4 per cent. per annum as compared with 5 at the Bank of Bombay.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has remained very quiet to-day, and only a small business has been done at Rs. 100 5-16 for Fours and Rs. 103 for Fours-and-a-half. The fact of no reduction having been made in the Bank of Bombay's rates of discount yesterday has to some extent checked the upward movement. People will always be willing to speculate in Paper when they can do so at the same rate of interest no lower than they receive, but higher changes for loans have a restrictive effect.

The SHARE MARKET has exhibited a rather more cheerful tone to-day for mill share, and some business has resulted at a general recovery of about Rs. 5 per share. In Press Companies, Fort have advanced to Rs. 3,050, Prince of Wales to Rs. 705. Bombay Fire Insurance shares have receded to Rs. 3,250, but Prince of Wales have advanced to Rs. 1,400.

[illegible]Y BILL AND STOOK LISTS.

BANKS.

[illegible]

Volkart [illegible]

SPINNING AN[illegible]

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	800				
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500			
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	80,000	100	100	Rs. 5	
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	18½p.s.	510
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	–	Rs. 42½	830
Bhownuggur Mills	4,800	100	100	...	39
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
Budneira M'fg. Co., Ld.	1,000	–	500	...	280
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	680
Connaught Mills	840	500	50	..	105
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	765
D. Spinning	000	2,000	all	nil	455
Empress S. & W. Co.	136	500	all	Rs. 37	875
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000	45	830
Golam Baba S. Co.	999	500	400	20	510
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	520
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	860
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	500	60	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,245
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	900	500	500	..	547½
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	600	1,000	all	..	900
James Greaves Mills	1,100	500	400	..	475
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 55	590
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,170
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	845
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 45	990
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	136
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	160p.s.	3,200
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	925
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,322½
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 12	247½
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,475
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	825
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	970
Oriental	4,000	62.	625	Rs. 20	645
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	272½
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	18½	250
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	30	185
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,425
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,490
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs.	860
Southern India	500	50.	Rs. 30	Rs. 20	435
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	675
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	820

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	700	2,925	Rs. 5	770
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,400	Rs. 13	350

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	350
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	585
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do.	
Ditto	..	£20	1-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares	£1	£18	6-5-0	do.	50

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown Co. Ld.	1,750	200	150	..	195
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	80	Rs. 12	128
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	100	Rs. 10	140
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	90	100	91
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	100	
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	150	..	205
Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	505
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1188	100	100	Rs. 5	A 106 B 97
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	375	4,800
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	1,010
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	..	3,000	3,000	200	3,250
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	...	–	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	75	...	40
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	Rs. 9	91
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	1,100 1,900	100 100	100 75		119
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	3½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	35
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36p. s.	325
Kemp & Co. Ld.	2,000	200	175	Rs. 15	350
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	23
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	6,000	200	50	5 & 7½ p.ct.	52
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	25
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	50	Nil.	50
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
Soundy & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	102
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,200	25	25	Re. 1	16½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 110	1,190
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	Rs. 15	170
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	50	...	80

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Blairhoyle, 1,291 tons, Captain, W. S. Hawkins, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steamship Bedouin, 1,276 tons, Captain Goldsworthy arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Colombo (12th July), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE steamship Knight of St. Patrick, 1,498 tons, Captain R. McGill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (22nd June), with a cargo of 2,002 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Bedouin (s)	Goldsworthy	Colombo, July 12.
17	Knight of St. Patrick (s)	McGill	Cardiff, July 22.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Blairhoyle, Haukins, for Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Texan, for Liverpool.
" Bedouin, for Havre.
" King Arthur, for Aden, Hoodeidad Jeddah.
" Calder, for Persian Gulf.
" Altmore, for Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
13	Bancoora (s)	Dougherty	Bombay, June 28.
	Ardgowan	Isbister	London, March 27.

DEPARTURES.

July 18.—Steamers Culna, City of Edinburgh, Kerbella and Aston Hall. Ships Slieve Bawn and Iolanthe. Barque Cilaos.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

July.		
14	Canara (s)	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

California s—2 casks lamps, Essoofally Sullemanjee Meya.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Manchester s—10 casks petroleum oil, Latham Abercombie and Co.
Clan Forbes s—2 casks whisky, The Royal Bombay Yacht Club.
California s—30 hogshead ale, Geo. Jennings and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Altmore s—50 bundles buckets, Gulamhoosein Noorbhoy; 10 cases cologne water, A. Hyderally and Co; 12 cases cartridges, Treacher and Co; 20 cases beer, and 1 case liquour, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Clan Mc Gregor s—96 packages paper, S. A. S. Dawood.
Nizam s—2 barrels claret, A. Blascheck and Co.
Malwa s. 4 cases musical instruments, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.
Khedive s—18 cases wine and spirit, Bodger, Warburton and Co.
Kangra s—15 cases matches, Rahimtoola Kaderbhoy.
Clyde s—12 cases brandy, Bodger, Warburton, and Co; 20 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 100 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Otranto s—31 packages glassware, E. P. Mahomed; 12 packages zinc sheets, A. Jewabhoy.

FROM ALEXANDRIA.

Nizam s—6 cases glassware, Bell Brandenburg and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Colombo s—20 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

California s—519 cwts myrabollams, Cooverjee Nursey; 100 bales rags, Farnham and Co; 1,200 cwts wheat, F. M. V. Mahomed; 4,000 cwts wheat Wallace and Co; 525 bales cotton dropping, Runchordas Lowjee; 46 bales wool, S. Rahim; 250 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow; 125 cwts coir yarn, G. H. Adamjee; 25 bales cotton, Nanjee Dhurrumsey; 45 bales wool, Kika Khoosal; 20 bales wool, Kustoorchund Lalljee and Co.
Clan Mc Gregor s—4,000 cwts wheat, Heerjee Govindjee; 800 cwts wheat, Kessowjee Poonja and Co; 14,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 14,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.
Taxen s—5,500 cwts wheat, Veerjee Hunsraj

FOR LONDON.

Malwa s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Kangra s—5,200 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers.
Clan Forbes s—2,000 cwts wheat, Khimji Luckimdas and Co; 6¼ cwts iron, Raysey Amerchund; 250 cwts cloves, Nanjibhoy Gulamhoosen; 63¾ cwts cloves, M. Soonwar; 85 cwts gum, Dadabhoy Rustomjee; 10 cwts peacock feathers, R. Russoolbhoy; 3 cwts peacock feathers, and 9 bales hides, B. Esmail; 8 bales hides and skins, E. Peerdina; 5 bales hides, M. Corjee; 52 bales cotton, 153 cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Dewjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ripon s—50 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 200 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 200 cwts poppyseed, A. Blascheck and Co.
Malwa s—1,199¼ cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Colombo s—8,035 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Altmore s—5,239½ cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers.
Bessie Morris s—2,600, cwts wheat, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—704 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, John Marshall.

[illegible]

...ngji ...Macfarlane

...eedick and others ...D.

...emraj vs. Vussonji ...person (a pauper), Shaban Beebee vs. Currimbux Khyratee.—A. F. Turner.

409-80—Tobin and R.—Soobrow Kristna Keni vs. Jetha Purshotum.—Smith and F.

17-84—Craigie, L. and O.—Motichund Hurruckchund vs. Choonilal Manecklal and others.—Balkrishna and B., and Tyabji and D.

384-81—J. C. Cama.—Goolam Hoosein Parpia and another vs. Hafizabai.—Tyabji and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

401-83—Little, S. F. and N.—Chuturbhooj Meghji vs. Dhurrumsey Narronji and another.—Hore, C. and B. (For decision on a question of Costs.)

95-84—Little, S. F. and N.—M. T. Azedo vs. Dinshaw Bezonji Wadia—Ardesir and H.

115-84—Macfarlane and E—Thackersey Narronjee vs. Samlal Oonkaridas—Bomonjee and H.

195-82—Payne G. and S.—Haji Kulfan Ruttonsey vs. Abdool Currim Dewani.—Thakurdas and D.

369-81—Macfarlane and E. (for pauper)—Ruttonchund Ghellachund vs. Choonivow and another.—Jefferson B. and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice HART.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Admiralty Suit.

1-84—Payne, G. and S.—David James vs. s.s. Nerbudda and others—Craigie, L. and O.—Part heard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 16th July, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·672
Temperature of the Air	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	76·9
Relative humidity of Air	·896
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·9
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, SW, WSW, W, NW, WSW, NE, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	333
Fall of Rain	0·47
Total fall during the month	14·77
" " " year	28·05
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th	0·03

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 15.

Mackesy, Col., Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 17.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Vol R C—Capt E R Freeborn is granted four months' leave to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs from the 15th July.

Sind Vol R C—The undermentioned officer is granted three months' leave of absence to England from 15th July instant :—Lieut G N R Lambert.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 11th June 1884 :—3rd Regt L C.—Risaldar Hyat Khan to be Risaldar-Major vice Sewgalam Missir, pensioned; Ressaidar Balloo Gaickwar to be Risaldar vice Hyat Khan, promoted; Jamadar Lall Sing to be Ressaidar vice Balloo Gaickwar, promoted; and Kote Dafedar-Major Amir Khan to be Jamadar vice Lall Sing, promoted.

The services of Lieut W J Peyton, 4th N I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of Govt in the Pol Dept.

Lieut C M H Merriman, 2nd Battn Rl Lan Regt, is appointed a Probationer for the Bombay S C, with effect from the 5th July 1884.

Bombay Vol R C—The undermentioned officer is permitted to resign his Commission :—Lieut W J Ross.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—Sind Vol R C—Lieut G N R Lambert to be Capt.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—Sind Vol R C—Mr H Batty to be Lieut vice Lieut Lambert, elected Capt.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy to State for India to return to duty :—Lieut-Col J Grierson, S C, Surgn-Major D E Hughes, M D, Lieut J W Gordon, S C, Lieut G F N Tinley, S C, and Capt W W B Whiteford, R E.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secry of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—Surgn-Major J Arnott, M D ninety-nine days, private affairs; and Major J I Tinling, Infantry, six months, medical certificate.

The following Native promotion is made in the 30th N I :—Subhedar (Bahadur) Peer Bux, 29th N I to be Subhedar-Major vice Soondur Sing, deceased.

The following appointment has been made, with effect from the 19th March 1884 :—Lieut R W E Carnegy, R A to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Genl A Carnegy, Comdg Northern Divn.

The undermentioned Apothy, 2nd class, is promoted to 1st class, with effect from 25th Jan 1884, for services during the Afghan Campaign :—G McMullen, Genl No. 61.

Bombay Vol R C—Lieut Col the Hon L H Bayley, Comdt of the Corps, is granted leave of absence to England for four months on medical certificate, with effect from the 15th July, 1884.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, F DeLantour Tucker, Esq, is hereby granted a license to grant certificates of marriages contracted between Native Christians within the Bombay Presy.

The Rev W J Ffennell, M A, Offg Chaplain of Colaba, is confirmed in that appointment.

The Rev A L Onslow, B A, Chaplain of Byculla, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 1st Aug, 1884.

The Rev P B Horne, M A, Chaplain of Baroda, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Byculla during the absence of the Rev A L Onslow, B A, on privilege leave.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Sitanath Gopinath Ajinkya, second class Subordinate Judge of Murbad in the Thana Dist, is allowed leave without allowances for six months.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Col C D'U. LaTouche. Cant Magte of Poona and Kirkee, to be Magte in charge of the Sub-Divn of the Poona Dist comprising the Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee (including Civil limits).

Surgn-Major C S Close, in charge of the Lock Hospital at Devlali, is invested with power to punish breaches of Nos. 14, 16 and 19 of the Rules of 8th June 1868, passed by H E the Govr in Council under clause 7 Sec XI of Bombay Act III of 1867.

Capt J Humfrey, Dist Supt of Police, Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the date of his relief by Mr J B D Adams.

Mr J B D Adams is appointed, on being relieved at Kolaba by Mr H Kennedy, to act as Dist during the absence of Capt J Humfrey, or till further orders.

Mr Ruttomji Muncherji is appointed to act as second class Subordinate Judge at Murbad in the Thana Dist during the absence of Rao Saheb Sitanath Gopinath Ajinkya, or until further orders.

Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Bapuji Bal delivered over charge of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sholapur in the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist on the 1st inst.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W P Symonds, C S, on the return of Mr J Monteath, C S, to duty, to act as Assist Collr, Poona, till further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the following substantive pro tem promotions, with effect from the date of the appointment of Mr W A Ingle as Treasury Officer and Cant Magte, Quetta :—Mr W Patton to be second grade Deputy Collr vice Mr Ingle, Rao Bahadur Wadhumal Chandiram to be third grade Deputy Collr vice Mr Patton, Rao Bahadur Navalrai Shokiram to be fourth grade Deputy Collr vice Rao Bahadur Wadhumal Chaniram, Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan to be fifth grade Depy Collr vice Rao Bahadur Navalrai Shokiram, Khan Bahadur Mian Najimudin Ali Muhammad to be sixth grade Depy Collr vice Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan, and Mr J P Lobo to be Supernumerary sixth grade Depy Collr vice Khan Bahadur Mian Najimudin Ali Muhammad.

The folloing appointments were made in the Registration Dept :—Kaira Dist.—Mr. Lallubhai Kasandas, Offg Special Sub-Registrar of Mehmadabad, from 6th April to 6th May 1884. Mr. Lallubhai Kasandas, substantive *Pro tem.* Special Sub-Registrar of Mehmadabad, from 7th to 16th May 1884. Mr Karamchand Jaychand, Offg Special Sub-Registrar of Anand, from 19th April to 6th May 1884 Mr Mulji Trikamdas, Offg Special Sub-Registrar of Nadiad, from 1st Jan to 18th April 1884 and Mr Nathalal Jeshang, Offg Special Sub-Registrar of Thasra from 21st to 23rd April 1884.

Vithal Khanderao, late Offg Kulkarni of Taratgaon and Nepatgaon, Taluka Pandharpur in the Sholapur Collectorate, having been convicted under Sec 409 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Govt again in any capacity.

Mr J Pollen, C S, B A, L L D, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave for three months on sick certificate.

Mr J S Maidment, Assist Supt of Stamps, is allowed an extension for twenty-two days of the privilege leave granted to him in Govt Notifications Nos 4248 and 4845, dated respectively the 27th May and 16th June, 1884.

The following appointments [illegible] 12th [illegible]am, Offg Special [illegible]th to 22nd April [illegible] Special Sub-Regis[illegible] 4th Nov 1883 and [illegible] 1884 Mr Chhotalal [illegible] Registrar of Bulsar, [illegible] Mr Parbhulal Bec[illegible]-Registrar of Bulsar, [illegible] and from 1st to 4th Feb [illegible]andas Offg Special Sub-[illegible] 23rd May to 6th June 1883. [illegible] Ramchandra Ramakant, Offg [illegible]trar of Roha, from 17th to 22nd [illegible] to 23rd Feb 1884, and 18th to 20th [illegible], Mr Vasudev Balkrishna, Offg Special [illegible]strar of Roha, from 18th April to 17th May [illegible] Mr Pandurang Narayan, Offg Special Sub-[illegible]trar, [illegible]ibag, from 17th to 27th January 1884. [illegible] Vasudev [illegible]ishna, Offg Special Sub-Registrar of Karanja, from [illegible] 1st Jan to 4th Feb 1884; Mr Davlatrao Ravji, Offg Special Sub-Registrar of Panvel, from 9th to 14th May 1884; and Mr Moreshvar Dinkar, Offg Special Sub-Registrar of Pen, from 14th to 19th May 1884.

Broach Dist.—Mr. Motiram Ganpatram, Offg Special Sub-Registrar of Vagra, from 1st to 8th June 1884; Mr. Manilal Pranshankarrai, Offg Special Sub-Registrar of A'mod, from 11th to 15th June 1884.; Mr. Maneklal Nandkisorlal, Offg Special Sub-Registrar of Anklesvar, from 27th to 29th June 1884; and Mr. Bhukandas Tribhuvandas, Offg Special Sub-Registrar of Hansot, from 15th to 22nd June 1884.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist Surgn Abdul Ghani Hakim, L M, has been posted to Aden as a temporary measure and placed under the orders of the Port Surgn of Aden.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay :—Mr E B Carrol, M I C E, vice Mr J H Grant, C S, resigned, and Mr F W Stevens, C E, vice Capt H Morland, F R G S, F R A S, A I C E, resigned.

Mr J Sehmuch passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on 10th July 1884.

Surgn-Major J Davidson, MA, MB, CM (Aberdeen) to act as Second Surgn, J J Hospital, during the absence of Surgn W K Hatch, MB, MRCS (Aberdeen), or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr C N Clifton, Assist Engr, first grade, acted as Ex Engr for Irrigation Nira Canal, from 22nd May to 27th June 1884, both days inclusive.

Mr S N Squire and Mr H J Landon, Assist Engrs, second grade, have passed an examination according to the Departmental Standard as laid down in paras 16, 17 and 18 of the P W Code Chap II.

Mr H V M Phelips Assist Engr, second grade, has passed an examination according to the Department Standard as laid down in Paras 16 17 and 18 of the P W Code, Chapt II; and also an Examination of the Marathi Language according to the test prescribed in para 20, Chap II, of thee P W Code.

Mr Dadabhai Dinsha delivered over and Mr Phiroz Hoshang Dastur received charge of the office of the Dis Depty Collr, Kaira, on the 11th inst.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Messrs. G Scott and R A L Moore respectively delivered and received charge of the office of the Second Assist Coll, Poona, on the 5th inst.

Mr Balkrishna Babaji, Extra Dist Depy Collr, Nasik, assumed charge of his office on the 4th inst.

Consequent on the retirement from the 1st inst, of Rao Bahadur Hari Narayan, second grade Inspr of Police, the following orders are passed as regards this Divn :—Rao Saheb Nathu Bapuji to be third grade Inspr, continuing in the Sholapur Dist Rao Saheb Alsingrao Narinh to be substantive pro tem fourth grade Insp and to do duty in the Khandesh Dist, Rao Saheb Nana Konher to be sixth grade Inspr and to do duty in the Poona Dist and Mr D Smith to be substantive pro tem sixth grade Inspr and to do duty in the Ahmednagar Dist. The transfer of the last three officers is made on public grounds.

Messrs G D Panse, Assist Collr, and C B Winchester, Second Assist Coll, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Parner Taluka of the Ahmednagar Dist on the 5th inst.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Messrs M de H Larpent and F Austin respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assist Supt of Police, on probation, Dharwar, on 24th June 1884.

In consequence of the death on 6th inst, of Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Balal, first grade Mamlatdar of Hubli in Dharwar, the following appointments and transfers are ordered, with effect from the 7th idem :—Rao Saheb Dinkar Trimbak, second grade Mamlatdar of Panvel in Kolaba, to be first grade Mamlatdar.—Rao Saheb Gurshidapa Virbaspa Gilganchi third grade Mamlatdar, of Gadag in Dharwar, to be second grade Mamlatdar, but to continue to do duty, as sixth grade Temporary Depty Collr.—Rao Saheb Shamrao Vittal, third grade Mamlatdar of Parasgad in Belgaum, to be substantive pro tem second grade Mamlatdar vice Rao Saheb Gurshildapa, and is posted to Bijapur in Kaladgi, Rao Saheb Govind Balaji Gokhle, substantive pro tem third grade Mamlatdar of Bankapur in Dharwar, is confirmed in that grade and posted to Parasgad in Belgaum, Rao Saheb Hari Ramchandra Sakle, fourth grade Mamlatdar of Mangaon in Kolaba, to be substantive pro tem in the third grade, vice Rao Saheb Shamrao Vittal, Rao Saheb Narayan Chintaman Soman, fourth grade Mamlatdar of Bijapur, is transferred to Hubli in Dharwar; and Azam Krishnaji Pandurang Joshi to be Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of Bankapur in Dharwar. The above transfers have been ordered on public grounds.

BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

Mr J J Heaton, Magte of the first class in the Dist of Belgaum, is invested with the power to transfer cases to Subordinate Magtes of the second and third classes in the talukas forming his Rev charge, under Sec 192 Code of Criminal Procedure.

Azam Purshotum Wamon Suthe, Magte of the third class in the Nasik Dist, is invested with powers to take cognizance of offences upon police reports, Sec 191, clause (b), of the Criminal Procedure Code.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

Mr H B Jones-Bateman, Offg Asst Commr, 1st Grade, Gonda, to officiate as Depy Commr of Gonda, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr J White, or until further orders.

Mr A W Cruickshank, Offg Jt Magis, 1st Grade, Aligarh, to officiate as Magis and Coll, Agra, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr A B Finlay, or until further orders.

Mr E B Alexander, Jt Magis, Muttra, to officiate as Magis and Coll of Muttra, during the absence of Mr W R Burkitt, or until further orders.

Mr W Hoey Offg Jt Magis, 1st Grade, in charge of the Karwi Sub-Div, to officiate as Magis and Coll, Banda, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr J Deas, or until further orders.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 14 RAMPART ROW,
Opposite Watson's Hotel.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
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Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.
MR. T. H. STEPHENS, REGISTERED DENTIST, with DIPLOMAED ASSISTANTS, is now established at 19, Rampart Row adjoining National Bank).

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THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.
For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

CHANNER—July 12, at Belgaum, Ella Mary Rose, the beloved child of Surgeon O. H. Channer, I. M. D., aged 5 months.

HUBBARD—July 14, at Igatpoora, Hubbard George Agustus Stanley, the dearly beloved son of Mr. G. H. and Mrs. H. A. Hubbard, of diarrhœa, after 4 days' illness.

HUBBARD—July 16, at Clare Road, Byculla, Hubbard, Hugh Ivan Godwin, the dearly beloved son of Mr. G. H. and Mrs. H. A. Hubbard, of malaria fever, after 5 days' illness.

[illegible]ERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1884.

THE appointment of Sir Peter Lumsden as Commissioner for the delimitation of the Russo-Afghan frontier will come upon the public with surprise. Many names were mentioned which appeared to be more likely to be selected, and Sir Peter Lumsden's was not mentioned at all. No doubt he owes his selection to the fact that he has been for a greater portion of his active life engaged on our frontier, and must necessarily have acquired vast experience of frontier details which will come useful in improvising a practicable boundary line between Afghanistan and her formidable and unwelcome northern neighbour. Sir Peter Lumsden's official connection with the India Office and his presence in London give him the advantage of being perfectly acquainted with the most intimate views and intentions of the Government. It is not to be expected, of course, that the public will be taken into the confidence of the Ministry in respect to the nature of the instructions which will be given to the Commissioner. According to some of our contemporaries, the one object to be held in view will be to keep the Afghan frontier line as far to the north as possible. Since the western end of that line cannot now be placed north of Sarrakhs, it is suggested that south of that position it should not go. On the other hand, the Russian staff have prepared a suggestive map which would carry the line representing the frontier southward within fifty miles of Herat, and leave the mountain passes giving access to the Herat Valley well in Russian territory. A sort of medium line is talked of which would come to Pulikatun on the Huri Rud, which would be, roughly speaking, half way between Sarrakhs and Herat. Some weeks ago one or two of our contemporaries announced, quite as if they were aware of the fact, that the new frontier would end at Pulikatun, nothing whatever having been decided upon the subject at that time; nor has any decision been come to as yet. The question which will doubtless most seriously preoccupy those who are responsible for a prudent arrangement in that part of Central Asia, is not whether the line to be drawn shall be a few miles more or less to the north or the south, but whether it shall include in Afghanistan, or exclude from it, certain Turkoman nomads dwelling on the debatable land. The Afghans would not find it an easy task to control these Turkomans at the best of times, and if Russia were to conceive it to be to her interest to keep them in a state of excitement, the means would always be at hand, seeing that their kindred have been "Russianised," as a consequence of the fall of Merv and the changes thence arising. It would be necessary to weigh the chances in this respect before coming to a decision. The one thing essential is to keep the passes into the valley of Herat well within the new frontier, whatever may become of the Turkomans beyond. The Russians assert that the nomads in question have never been subject to Afghan rule, and it would certainly not be easy to meet this objection. The Afghans themselves look to us for information upon the point. It is to be hoped that Sir Peter Lumsden will be able to improve their knowledge of their own boundaries.

To say the truth we are not disposed to attach any exaggerated importance to the new frontier line, whether it be drawn north or south of Pulikatun, which is apparently regarded as a sort of golden mean. The line in question will not in any case give Afghanistan a scientific frontier, capable of defence. It will be a line drawn on the sand and across a map. Whenever Russia pleases she will cross it without a word of apology, if she has made up her mind to go to war with England, or if she imagines that she can pass it with impunity by choosing—as Sir Lepel Griffin tells us she always does—a moment of our greatest embarrassment. Our real reliance must be upon our own strength in India itself, in the first place, and in the next the enormous distances which will have to be traversed by a hostile force that sets out from Sarrakhs or any other possible point of departure for the invasion of India. We should like to have an estimate of the number of transport animals which would be required for the transport of the cannon, the ammunition, and the provisions of an army over the eight hundred miles of hostile country between Sarrakhs and Sibi. That march could not be accomplished under several months, even if the defenders of India were to fold their hands until the Russian vanguard had arrived at Sibi; but it is not likely that they would remain idle while their enemy was painfully forcing his interminable line of fainting camels and bullocks through the passes. We repeat that the fate of such an invasion would be as certain as that of any conceivable attempt to overrun Russia herself, which is defended not merely by her armies, but more effectually by her distances, as Charles XII. and the Great Napoleon found to their cost. Thiers, who was not a bad judge of such subjects, declared that there were only half a dozen generals known to history who were capable of conducting a great campaign six hundred miles from their base. The Russians, if they did by a miracle arrive in India, would find themselves so distant from their base that they might as well be in the moon itself, so far as any hope of getting reinforcements or supplies from Russia would be concerned. It is as well to say this, which is the literal fact, seeing that not only Mr. Charles Marvin, but others who have not his excuse for having Russia on the brain, are talking as if nothing could save India from the Moscovs. There is no comparison whatever between the strength of the British on the threatened frontier and that of any army which the would-be invaders could by a possibility bring up to fight them. The Russians themselves, even in their most boastful moods, betray their instinctive knowledge of this fact. The talk about fifty thousand Turkomans, forming the best cavalry in the world, who are to unfurl the banner of blood and rapine, and recall the days of Tamurlane, is nonsense. They are men in buckram, and unworthy of Colonel Rivett-Carnac's attention. Good authorities assert that no such number of Turkoman soldiers is forthcoming, and it is quite certain that seventeen thousand Russians thrashed the most formidable of these man-stealers on their chosen ground without any great trouble. Ten thousand British troops would no doubt have been sufficient for the operation, and would not have plumed themselves much on the exploit. It is very desirable that those who address the public on this question of supposed Russian designs and the assumed Russian capacity for carrying them into effect should keep in view ascertained facts. Our local contemporary yesterday, in the course of a lucubration on the subject, asserted that Russia occupied Merv, "in spite of her engagements," as soon as the attention of the English Government was absorbed in another direction. Will the writer be good enough to show a single engagement which Russia entered into not to occupy Merv? Let us have the date and the circumstances. In 1882 the Russian Government positively refused to accede to the request of Lord Granville that they should bind themselves not to go to Merv and Sarrakhs. What is the use of making charges of breach of faith which cannot be substantiated? If Russia had entered into an engagement not to go to Merv she would probably have gone there all the same, but the temptation would have been too strong for even her virtue. "It is true," said Cæzar Borgia, "that I swore to keep that treaty, but I never promised to keep the oath." It does not make an atom of difference whether Russia entered into an engagement about Merv, because if she h[illegible]; but to give her her due in Merv case she is not chargeable with having broken her word, seeing that she had never given it.

WE understand that it is the intention of the Bombay Government to entrust the Thakore Saheb of Gondal with power to manage his State when he comes of age in the course of next month. Gondal is a second-class Native State in Kattywar. Its territory extends over an area of about 1,000 square miles and consists of seven mahals, with a total population of 135,605 souls. The annual revenue of the State is about ten lakhs. Sagramjee, the father of the present young Chief, died in Bombay in 1870. The Bombay Government assumed the management of the affairs of the State during the minority of the heir to the gadi, by appointing a European officer under the title of Superintendent of Gondal. This mode of administration was not found suitable. It was accordingly changed for direct management under an Assistant Political Agent. This system, after having worked for a number of years, gave way in September, 1878, to the Joint Administration which has lasted up till now, but which will cease from next month. A noteworthy act of the minority administration has been to devote the surplus funds of the State, amounting to over sixty lakhs of rupees, to the construction of a work of permanent utility—the Bhownuggur-Gondal Railway. The young Chief will soon find that the finances of the State, which were so carefully husbanded during his minority, could not have been better invested. Year by year the Bhownuggur-Gondal Railway has been yielding increasing returns. Another thing for which the Thakore Saheb must feel indebted to the Government is the care bestowed on his education. Prince Bhagvatsingjee is said to be one of the few smart young Rajkumars that the Rajkumar College has turned out, Messrs. Macnaghten, Selby, and Turkhud having all borne testimony to his diligence, his studious habits, and his general good behaviour. One favourable feature in his career as a student was that to which his examiners, Mr. Aston in 1881 and Colonel Watson in 1882, referred in their reports, and that was that though the young Chief was associated with other students of the first or highest class, he distanced them, one and all, in the subjects of study, so much so that Mr. Macnaghten, the Principal of the College, was obliged to put him in many subjects in a class by himself. After leaving the Rajkumar College the one thing necessary to the completion of his education was a tour in Europe. From Europe Bhagvatsingjee returned to his native place a well-bred gentleman. Since his return he has been associated in the administration of the State, in order that he might become familiar with the executive details of the management of the State machinery. The Joint Administrators appear to have been favourably impressed with the business habits of the young Chief and to have reported to Government accordingly. And thus after fourteen years of British management Gondal is to be handed over to its rightful ruler in a condition on which he may congratulate himself, and which, let us hope, will go on improving.

THE Quetta Railway is progressing very satisfactorily. It is found that there will be a considerable saving on the estimated cost. Colonel Brown and his staff have greatly improved the tracing, with the result that much heavy tunnelling which at first seemed unavoidable, will be dispensed with, and a saving of some twenty lakhs is anticipated on this score alone. It is found possible also to substitute masonry bridges for some of the long, spanned iron bridges originally contemplated. This will effect a great economy of time and money. There is abundance of the best building stone and marble along the route, and the delay and risk inseparable from the transport of long and heavy girders to the bridge sites will be obviated. There is no want of labour, the strong-bodied denizens of those remote regions, who have hitherto looked upon robbery as the only profession worthy of men, taking very kindly to honest labour, when they find that it is honestly paid for.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 17.

THE ball of the season is over—the ball given by His Excellency the Governor in honour of Her Majesty's birthday All the Poona world was there, and the palatial Gunesh Khind looked its brightest and best; and when

> "Music arose with its voluptuous swell,
> Soft eyes looked love to eyes which spoke again,
> And all went merry as a marriage bell."

The brave sons of Mars, "in Beauty's circle proudly gay," seemed to enjoy to the full the "whirling, whirling in rapture swift and sweet," and even the dismal black-coats whose youth has been destroyed by terrible examinations before the age of nineteen forgot the dreary past and "borne on the waves of sound they circling swing," and perhaps ended by whispering with Mr. Story—

> "Ah! who, my love, can resist you?
> You have waltzed my heart away."

So we shall have marriage bells truly before this 1884 season is over. The belle, did you ask? Well, Poona is rich in beauty this year, but perhaps the fair young sisters and sweet little violinist might divide the apple among them. Fortunately, however, opinions on this point always differ. Now that fashion no longer commands ladies to sweep the ground, at balls at any rate, the short dress, or at most the demi-semi train, might appropriately be worn. It's really rather hard for a partner to have a train added to the fair burden on his arm, and when his spurs rend the real lace as the lady he will next dance with whirls by, who knows that his heart is not rent as well as the garment? Why trammel her steps with a train? John Suckling must have been thinking of a dainty round skirt when he said—

> "Her feet beneath her petticoat
> Like little mice stole in and out,
> As if they feared the light.
> But O! she dances such a way,
> No sun upon an Easterday
> Is half so fine a sight."

Scepticism is said to be the disease of this generation, and the young ladies of Poona have caught the complaint badly. They accept nothing, but invariably answer in the most incredulous tone of voice, "Really?" The most commonplace remarks even call forth the same Thomasian reply. You say your coachman had difficulty in finding the bungalow, or that you had a terrible toothache last night, or that you've had a frightful day's office-work, or that you saw H— fall off his horse, still they in unbelieving tones reply, "Really?" This epidemic will soon be over, I hope; sporadic cases are quite enough to endure, for one feels convicted somehow of having unconsciously got into the way of "drawing the long bow."

The second performance of the concert for the benefit of the men injured in the recent accident at Kirkee took place on Thursday last. It seems ungracious to criticise amateurs who are kind enough to come forward to earn money for a worthy cause, and equally ungracious to "damn with faint praise." So I give the programme, and leave you to imagine that all was perfection.

Trio........Reisiger........*Pianoforte*, Mrs. W. Wickham.
Violin, Mr. C. H. Brackenburry.
Violincello, Major Wickham.
Song........Waiting........Mrs. Wickham.
Song........I arise from dreams of thee..Mr. T. Hunt.
Solo Violin Adagio & Bourree (Handel)..Miss Stewart.
Song......Come into the garden, Maud..Major Huyshe.
Solo Concertina ....Auld Lang Syne..Major Wickham.
Duett ....Schlummer lied (Ers) eld........Miss Stewart, Mr. C. H. Brackenburry.
Comic Sketch........Driver Condley, R. A.

PART II.
The Musical Comedietta
entitled
GRASS WIDOWS.

Annie } Grass Widows........{ Mrs. Wickham.
Lily } { Mrs. Bethell.
Arthur......Officer on leave.....Mr. C. H. Brackenburry.

Note, however, No. 4 in the programme, "Violin Solo," and believe me when I tell you that it was difficult to say whether the music was clearest in the sweet notes of the violin, or in the grace of the fair girl who played it.

Speaking of public performances, reminds me that Mr. Nazir has a company here who act adaptations of Shakespeare and Garrick in Hindoostanee. There is considerable talent among these young men; but the theatre, which is a wretched, dilapidated place, fails to attract more than a very poor audience. Some rich patron having faith in the educational power of the stage may arise and build a threatre where these young actors may with some effect "hold the mirror up to nature." Few recognize in acting neither a business nor a plaything, but an art having powerful educational effects.

The Kirkee Gymkhana races came off last Thursday, and the spirits of the competitors and onlookers were not a little damped by an accident which happened to Mr. Hardinge in the Convivial Stakes race. The accident occurred when his horse was attempting to clear a hurdle, and was [illegible] at first to be very serious, but I am glad to say Mr. Hardinge is doing well.

The *Deccan Herald* [illegible] us every now and then with the most startling telegrams. Yesterday Osman Digma had seized Asia. This being corrected is "Asia, a small port in the Red Sea, has been seized by Osman Digma." Fancy the fright of those whose children are at school in London when they learned from the *Herald* that a cholera epidemic had broken out there, and fancy their relief at finding that London should have been spelt Toulon.

We have had real monsoon weather since Saturday last, and the weird word "famine" is no more whispered, I am glad to say. Poona is decked in her season robes, and looks so lovely that the London *Standard's* suggestion that the ancient capital of the Peshwas is the most favourable place in India for the Viceregal Court seems natural enough. The *Standard's* praises of Poona help us to realize how favoured we are here "at an elevation of nearly two thousand feet, where the temperature is cool, while the Ghauts intercept the rain, and the clouds passing high over head modify the intensity of the sun's rays." No heat, no cold, and not too much rain, what climate could be better? The more seasonable weather, and more especially the Governor's ball, have started a whole flight of gaieties; but if the balls of next week are to be kept up till the small hours, I am afraid our pretty girls will lose their roses. Colonel Linsay's ball, Mrs. Forrest's, and the Artillery ball, all come off between Monday and Saturday; and there are dinners and evening parties in between. The dances should be "Cinderellas," which are now the fashion at home, and are so called because all the visitors are expected to leave before midnight. Dancing is kept up from eight till twelve—nine to twelve would suit us better perhaps. On Tuesday there is to be an evening party at the Governor's, to which native as well as European gentlemen have been invited, and the company of actors I have already referred to are to performbefore His Excellency and guests. The worthier setting will, I hope, enable Mr. Nazir's young actors to display their talents to advantage.

I have forgotten to mention that among the floral decorations at Gunesh Khind on the night of the ball there was a croton of colossal size and of great beauty, and two gigantic yet lovely flower stems that attracted much attention. The flower stems were from the aloe (agave) or century plant, which lives about seventy years, then flowers and dies.

THE LORDS AND THE FRANCHISE BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Conservative" imagines that he has placed Mr. Gladstone on the "horns of a dilemma." Perhaps he has; but there is no argumentative trick so easy, as Archbishop Whateley was fond of showing, as that of placing an adversary on the horns of a dilemma, if only you are allowed to choose the factors and conditions of your dilemma. I presume to think that Mr. Gladstone would hardly feel the inconvenience of "Conservative's" dilemma. His objection to an appeal to the country rests on the sufficient ground that the standing Conservative majority in the House of Lords cannot be allowed to determine at pleasure the time for that appeal whenever a Liberal Government holds office. The conditions under which such a Government now conducts the affairs of the country are difficult enough, but they would, in that case, rapidly become unendurable.

The House of Lords has constitutionally inherited the veto on legislation once exercised by the Crown. That veto is a highly responsible exercise of a power which must be lodged somewhere in the constitution, but which experience has shown cannot now be safely exercised by the Crown. But its exercise by the House of Lords ought to be as careful, as deliberate, and I will add as rare, as its exercise by the Crown. If it is not, if it is used simply as an instrument for the purposes of one party in the State, its term of life will assuredly not be protracted much longer. The Duke of Wellington quite understood the conditions under which this veto is exercised, and carefully subordinated his party proclivities to constitutional necessities. Lord Salisbury is too violent and arrogant a politician to follow so prudent an example.

Is it possible to indicate any of the conditions which limit the exercise of this veto? I think that they are sufficiently recognised by all serious political thinkers. The measure rejected by the House of Lords ought to be one which may reasonably be supposed to be opposed to the wishes of a majority of the electors: or to be brought forward by a Ministry which has plainly lost the confidence of the country: or to have been supported by narrow and decreasing majorities in the House of Commons: or not to have been included in the popular mandate at the last election: or to be a violent and palpable inroad on constitutional usage. In all or any of these cases there might be an adequate ground for the exercise of the veto of the House of Lords, but I unhesitatingly maintain that not one of these grounds exists in the present case. The Conservative chiefs calculated that the Government had lost so many supporters by its foreign policy that there was a good chance of at least reducing the Liberal majority if a general election could be forced on this summer. The exercise of their veto was not a grave constitutional act, but a distinctly party one. It was based wholly on calculations affecting the chances of the Conservatives at the next election.

Now, I would ask your correspondent, as a sensible man, if he really believes that the House of Lords will continue to hold its present position in the constitution if it once becomes generally understood that its constitutional veto is permanently at the disposal of the chief of one party in the State? Does he think that the English people, who expelled their national dynasty sooner than submit to the dispensing power, will long tolerate such a power as this? The House of Lords, in the eighteenth century, was the bulwark of parliamentary government and religious freedom, and has earned the gratitude of all Englishmen. But since George III. and his Tory placemen deliberately undertook to swamp that assembly by their nominees, the character of the House of Lords has wholly changed, and it has become the stronghold of a blind and unintelligent Conservatism. The voters who obey Lord Salisbury's summons, when he sends round the fiery cross, are as zealous as Highland clansmen of yore, but hardly less ignorant and prejudiced. They never attend the debates, their lives are devoted to the task, not always an easy one, of amusing themselves, and they enter the House of Lords with no other political idea in their shallow heads but that whatever a Liberal Government proposes must be wrong. If the constitutional veto is to be exercised by such persons as these whenever the Carlton Club thinks there is a chance of improving the parliamentary circumstances of the Conservatives, we Liberals must "take off our coats," to borrow Mr. Parnell's phrase, and "go in" for a reform of the House of Lords. The task will be by no means so difficult as many worthy Conservatives suppose; and indeed the Tory chiefs, from the days of Bolingbroke, have given us expressive hints how to set about it.

I am surprised that "Conservative" should hi[illegible] that the House of Lords has acted wisely i[illegible] throwing out the Franchise Bill because th[illegible] present Cabinet cannot be trusted to keep i[illegible] pledge to bring in a Redistribution Bill next year. A vulgar journalist who thinks he has discovered an elegant mode of calling the members of the present Cabinet rogues and liars naturally makes the most of such an argument, and naturally also no one is surprised. It is not difficult, either, to mentally picture the kind of person with whom that argument will have weight—a gaping country bumpkin or "a parson much bemused with beer." "Conservative" of course drags in the inevitable Caucus, the bogey with which one must suppose Conservative mothers now frighten their naughty children. Does "Conservative" really suppose that the Cabinet having given a pledge to Parliament *and the country* to bring in a Redistributive Bill next year will break their word at the bidding of a Caucus in Birmingham or anywhere else? If he does believe this, he may still be an ornament of society, and the delight of his own family circle, but he is clearly a person with whom no rational man would care to waste even two minutes in political discussion.

July 17. LIBERAL.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana, ladies' afternoon and Polo on maidan 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting).
Lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 16th :—Bedouin (s), from Colombo. Yesterday :—Knight of St. Patrick (s), from Cardiff.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 6 (weather permitting) :—

Overture	Crown Diamonds	Auber.
Patrol	Turkish	Micha
Valse	Epigramme	Gung'l
Grand Selection	Adelia	Doniz
Valse	Visions d'Amor	Delbr

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Bedouin entered dock yesterday.

THE BONDED WAREHOUSE.—The Apollo Bonded Warehouse shall cease to be a public warehouse from 1st Aug. next.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

A NEW BARRISTER.—Yesterday at the High Court, before Mr. Justice Hart, Mr. Shapurjee Cowasjee Sunjana, who recently arrived from England, was admitted a member of the Bombay Bar.

FAST PASSAGE.—The s.s. Knight of St. Patrick left Cardiff on the 22nd June, and arrived [illegible] 10-30 p.m. on the 16th, having made the passage in twenty-four days seven hours, including all detentions.

LECTURE.—Mr. W. Q. Judge, of New York, will deliver a lecture to-day at 5-30 p.m., at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on "Theosophy and the Destiny of India." The lecture is open to the public. Mr Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar has kindly consented to preside.

FOUND.—A purse containing two currency no[illegible] for Rs. 100 each and annas 13 and 9 pies in cash [illegible] found at Gunneshwady on Wednesday afternoon [illegible] a man named Joweyrchund Runchore, who m[illegible] it over to Superintendent McDermott, of the Fort Division. The purse has been forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla, for identification.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of the silver in the Mint on the morning of the 7th July was Rs. 28,18,077; in addition silver received during the week Rs. 2,26,803. New coin paid during the week, Rs. 7,02,781. The balance left was Rs. 23,42,099. There is in addition Rs. 10,66,056 worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, awaiting assay.

A DISHONET SERVANT.—Sonoo Baboo, a servant in the employ of Messrs. Treacher and Co, Limited, Byculla, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a bottle of medicated spirit, the property of his employers. The prisoner was engaged in the bottling godown of the company. On Wednesday evening, while the servants were leaving the premises, he was searched by the police ramoosee at the gateway, and the stolen porperty was found concealed under his clothes. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended on Tuesday, 15th inst. was 392, being 17 more than in the previous week, 82 less than the week ending 17th July, 1883, and 18 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 282 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 23·04, calculated on the increase of population since 1881. There were 88 deaths from remittent fever, 20 more than in the previous week, and 10 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 53, 24, and 14 respectively, as compared with 54, 30, and 22 in the same time last year. One case of cholera is registered last week, which is said to have arrived from Baroda.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A PARSEE WOMAN.—Bhicaijee Jamsetjee, a Parsee woman, appeared yesterday before Mr. P. Ryan to answer a charge of assault preferred against her by Jamsetjee Jehangeerjee, a notorious character. Mr. Sorabjee Bezonjee appeared on behalf of the defendant. The complainant stated that the defendant kept a house at Dhobie Talao to which she had enticed his wife for immoral purposes. On hearing of this, he went to the house and demanded the restoration of his wife. The defendant, it was alleged, took off her slipper and struck him with it on his face. The complainant, on being cross-examined, admitted a number of convictions for theft and gambling. He admitted that his wife was not quite sane. A witness called to substantiate his statement as to the alleged assault proved to be as great a sharper as the complainant. The defendant said that the complainant was continually annoying her; and on this occasion he had smashed a lantern and several panes of glass in the house. Several witness's corroborated her statement. The magistrate, on their evidence, turned the tables on the complainant, and convicted him of using threatening and abusive language towards the woman, and also of causing damage to her property. He fined him Rs. 5, and ordered him to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace for a period of six months.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT BYCULLA STATION.

A CORONER'S inquest was held yesterday at the G. I. P. Railway station, Byculla, on the body of Najoomdee Goolam Mahomed, aged 40 years. Deceased was a native of Calcutta, and arrived on Wednesday night by the G. I. P. Railway train from Jubbulpore, on his way to Mecca. He got out of the train at Byculla, and placed his kit on the platform. As he had left a hooka in the carriage he went back for it just as the train got into motion. The guard, Murphy, noticed him, and succeeded in removing him from the footboard of a third-class carriage and placing him on the platform. Deceased struggled with the guard, knocked him down, and insisted upon again getting on the train. Seizing the rail of the second carriage from the rear brake, he rode along for about thirty yards, when he fell between the footboard of the carriage and the platform, and the train passed over him and killed him immediately. His chest was crushed, and his right arm mutilated at the elbow. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

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TELEGRAMS.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 17.

In reply to a memorial signed by 1,042 inhabitants of Calcutta complaining of the supineness of the Municipal Commissioners in regard to the sanitary condition of the town, the local Government have addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Commissioners in which it agrees that the steps which have been taken and are being taken for general sanitary improvement are inadequate, and that to the insufficiency of those steps is due very much of the preventible mortality which recently occurred. The Government thinks it would be justified in acceding to the prayer of the memorialists, and, taking action under section 28 of the Municipal Act, in appointing a commission to report on the requirements of the case and the best practical manner of meeting them. But it is unwilling to resort to such steps if the Commissioners are prepared to adopt the proposals the Lieutenant-Governor makes. The Government says it anticipates a considerable enhancement of revenue as the result of the work of the Octroi Committee recently appointed, and considers that no time should be lost in preparing a comprehensive scheme for thorough sanitary and structural improvements. In order that the Commissioners may see what the real wants of the town are, it invites the co-operation of the Commissioners, and is prepared to lend the services of officers of Government in the medical and engineering departments. The Government proposes to appoint a commission, with the Chairman of the Commissioners as president, and two Municipal Commissioners nominated by the Corporation, two medical officers, one engineer officer, and one non-official European nominated by the Government as members, to draw up for each section of the town a complete scheme for the reclamation of bustees, the filling up of tanks, the provision of water-supply, surface drainage, and the like, and a scheme of structural improvements for the whole town in opening up new streets and straightening or enlarging existing streets. The scheme of sanitation is to be first taken in hand, and both schemes are to be submitted for the consideration of the Municipal Commissioners and the information of Government.

AN INDIAN CHOLERA COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 17.

It is reported that the Government of India intend to appoint a special commission consisting of Dr. D. D. Cunningham, Professor of Physiology and Pathology at the Calcutta Medical College, and Surgeon-General J. M. Cunningham, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, to make an investigation into the causes and contagious character of cholera.

CRIME IN CALCUTTA.

The Calcutta Police Administration Report for 1883 shows that the number of persons arrested for all classes of offences during the year was 47,987, or 7,517 more than in the previous year. The increase is attributed to stricter enforcement of the Municipal laws. 43,363 persons were convicted, giving a percentage of 84·11 of those arrested. There were 597 false cases. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 1,62,475, while the value of that recovered was Rs. 84,065. There were six murders, two attempts at murder, and four culpable homicides. No capital sentence was passed. One prisoner charged with murder was sentenced to penal servitude for life, and one committed suicide while under trial.

EMIGRATION TO THE TEA PLANTATION DISTRICTS.

The report of inland emigration last year to Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet shows a great increase in free emigration. The Lieutenant-Governor contemplates the withdrawal in a few years of all special legislative interference with the labour supply to the tea plantation districts.

A BENGALI STUDENT IN ENGLAND.

Babu Girish Chundra Bose, a Bengali student at Cirencester, has obtained the second place in the final examination for the college diploma. He gained the highest honours of the Royal Agricultural Society of England and a fellowship of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

THE OPIUM DEPARTMENT.

A competitive examination has been instituted for the selection of candidates for employment in the Opium Department.

BANGALORE RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 17.

HANDICAP HURDLES.

Kobold, 11st. 10lbs., Mr. Massey Westropp ...	1
Brown Bess, 11st. 7lbs., Mr. Macdougall	2
Knight of Glin, 10st. 12lbs., Mr. Kirk	3

Time 3 min. 37 sec.

Bess won, but on an objection being made against her by the rider of Kobold for crossing the course the race was given to the latter.

MAHARAJAH PURSE.

Trafalgar, 8st. 8lbs., Kendall	1
Transferred, 10st. 5lbs., Vinall	2
Loyola, 9st. 2lbs., Bowen	3

There were four starters. The time for a mile and quarter was the fastest on record—2min. 16 sec.

PONY CHASE.

Silver King, 11st., Scott	1
Diadem, 10st. 12lbs., Mr. Kerrich	2
Chinkara, 10st. 7lb., Owner...	3

Time 3 min. 47 sec. There were three starters.

GALLOWAY PLATE.

Grey Warrior	w. o.

ARAB CHASE.

Jack, 10st. 12lbs., owner	1

Mecca broke his leg over the hurdle in the straight while running, and was shot. Blacklock refused. Three starters. Time 3 min. 39 sec.

VALUATION STAKES.

Liberator, 9st., Kendall	1
Clublaw, 9st. 5lb., Vinall	2
Linkboy, 10st. 3lbs., Bowen	3

Four started. Time 2 min. 20 sec.

PALACE STAKES.

Marquis, 9st. 8lb., Clark	1
Sherwood, 10st. 6lb., Bowen	2
Butlin, 9st. 2lb., Vinall	3

Three starters. Time 2 min. 46 sec.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

LONDON, JULY 17.

Sir Peter Lumsden has been appointed Commissioner for the delimitation of the frontier of Afghanistan.

THE CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

PARIS, JULY 16.

The cholera at Marseilles and Toulon continues unabated, but all other parts of the country are at present free from the epidemic.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JULY 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Eldorado, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Berenice left here for Bombay yesterday.

COLOMBO, JULY 17.

Mail-steamer Massilia, from China, arrived.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats freely offered.

The London Cotton market has been firmer.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81½
4½ "	83⅜
3 Consols for account	100⅜
3½ Sterling Loan	106⅜
4½ French Rentes	107¼
Bar Silver	50 13-16

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(JULY 17.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Manilla land line and line to Mandalay still interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT, July 16.

10 p.m.	79·6

THURSDAY, July 17.

6 a.m.	79·9
10 a.m.	83·0
2 p.m.	82·3
4 p.m.	81·5

AN Admiralty suit was partially heard before Mr. Justice Hart, [illegible] the first time yesterday on [illegible] High Court Bench. In this case the master [illegible] Asie Mineure, on behalf of himself [illegible] claims to recover Rs. 89,579, being [illegible] of compensation due for the loss [illegible] with all its cargo and effects [illegible] s.s. Nerbudda, the property of [illegible] pany. The collision took place [illegible] ing of the 30th March last on the [illegible] and the plaintiffs imputed it solely to the and negligence of those on board the s.s. Nerbudda. The defendants alleged that they had done everything possible to avert a collision. It was the duty of those on board the Asie Mineure to have shown from the stern a white light, but they failed to take this or any other precautionary measure until it was too late to avoid the accident.

THE Gwalior, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails of the 8th July, arrived at Aden at 7 a. m. on Thursday.

MR. J. POLLEN, C.S., has been allowed an extension of leave for three months on sick certificate.

SURGEON MAJOR J. DAVIDSON acts as second Surgeon of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital during the absence of Surgeon W. K. Hatch.

MR. R. A. L. MOORE received charge of the office of the second Assistant Collector of Poona from Mr. G. Scott on the 5th instant.

THE Rev. W. J. Ffennell, M. A., officiating Chaplain of Colaba, has been confirmed in the appointment.

THE Rev. A. L. Onslow, Chaplain of Byculla, has been granted three months' leave of absence. The Rev. P. B. Horne, Chaplain of Baroda, will officiate during his absence.

THE Home Government has confirmed the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Harold Curjel as acting consul for Denmark in Bombay.

COLONEL LA TOUCHE has been appointed magistrate in charge of the subdivision of the Poona district comprising the Cantonment of Poona and Kirkee.

CAPTAIN HUMFREY, district superintendent of police, Ahmedabad, has been allowed privilege leave for three months. On being relieved at Kolaba by Mr. H. Kennedy, Mr. J. B. D. Adams will officiate during Captain Humfrey's absence.

MR. W. P. SYMONDS, who has for the last three months been acting as Assistant Under-Secretary to Government, has been appointed to act as Assistant Collector, Poona. He will take up his new appointment on the return to duty of Mr. J. Monteith.

THERE was only one fatal case of cholera in Bombay during the week ended the 15th inst., and that, we learn from Dr. Weir's report in yesterday's *Government Gazette*, was imported from Baroda.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to us from Nasik says that since Friday there have been several smart showers, and that the chances of a famine have become fewer.

NOTWITHSTANDING the exceedingly scanty rainfall, the height of the water in Vehar lake on the 11th inst.—49·40 feet—is greater than on the corresponding day of last year, when it was 47 feet. In Tulsi lake, however, the water is not so high as it was last year, it being 30·50 feet against 36·40 feet.

A TELEGRAM from Burdwan to the *Indian Mirror* states that Babu Grish Chunder Bose arrived on the 13th inst. from the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. Burdwan is his native district; and the telegram, which states that he alighted from the train in his native *dhuti* and *chudder*, adds that the district is "in ecstacies."

ALTHOUGH Rai Mela Ram, the railway contractor of Lahore, has offered to subscribe for the whole of the seven per cent. debentures, amounting to a lakh-and-a-half of rupees, upon which it is hoped that the funds required for the new Town Hall at Simla will be raised, it is said the Municipality are disposed to give the public a share.

IT is announced that the Government of the Central Provinces have received sanction to establish an aided College at Nagpore and to form college classes at the Jubbulpore High School. The funds are provided chiefly, indeed in the case of Nagpore almost wholly, by private subscriptions in memory of Mr. Morris, the late Chief Commissioner.

THE Duke of Connaught left Mussoorie for Meerut on Sunday, but will return before the week ends.

THE Allahabad paper mentions that Mr. H. James, C.S., the Officiating Director-General of the Post Office, will probably proceed home in the autumn to attend the next meeting of the International Postal Conference, which is to take place at Lisbon."

"ENTIRELY untrue," says the Allahabad journal, "is the news which has lately appeared in a Calcutta paper to the effect that the Khan of Khelat's troops are troublesome, and that Government is negotiating with the Khan for the occupation of Mastung."

JEALOUSY led to a shocking crime at Quetta on Saturday afternoon, the 12th inst. A native who as khidmutgar had been in the service of several gentlemen attacked with a tulwar a milkwoman at a place close to the station, and almost severed her head from her body. The murderer was apprehended.

YESTERDAY'S *Government Gazette* notifies the appointment of Mr. E. B. Carroll, M. I. C. E., and Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.E., to be members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, *vice* Mr. J. H. Grant, C.S., and Captain Morland.

THE Turkish Consul General, Bombay, writing to the Bombay Government on the subject of quarantine at Camaran, suggests that steps be taken to acquaint Indian pilgrims for this year to start at early dates, in order that they may, with comfort and ease, undergo quarantine at Camaran, and then conveniently reach Mecca *viâ* Jeddah and perform their "Haj." He remarks that if they happen to be late in leaving India they would do well to postpone their pilgrimage up to next year.

THERE will be rejoicing in the camp of the Salvation Army. Yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette* contains a notification in the Ecclesiastical Department that under the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act J. DeLantour Tucker, Esq., otherwise "Major" Tucker of the Salvation Army, has been granted a licence to grant certificates of marriages contracted between native Christians within the Bombay Presidency. This will, no doubt, be regarded as a great victory by the followers of "General" Booth.

THE Secretary of State for India has desired that the abuse of the civil leave rules by men obtaining recurring grants of furlough on medical certificates may be brought to the notice of the local Governments. His lordship points out that to grant leave on urgent private affairs in consideration of the state of the health is contrary to the leave rules. When an officer applies for repeated grants of medical leave within short intervals, the attention of the Medical Board should be drawn to the fact, in view to considering the term of absence necessary for his complete recovery. Officers at home on medical leave will not be permitted to return to duty unless certified to be fit by the Medical Board.

COMMENTING upon the recent prosecution of the woman Abai, who received sentence of one month's simple imprisonment at the last Bombay Sessions for bigamy, the *Indian Daily News* remarks that the prisoner evidently believed she was justified in contracting a second marriage with the consent of the punchayet of the caste. The jury convicted her; but, at the same time, strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy on the ground that she had acted in good faith. The law, remarks the Calcutta paper, is not a just law, and in its operation it seems to encourage immorality. "The legal position of Abai is peculiar, and at the same time peculiarly hard. Legally, she is the wife of the man who prosecuted her; practically, no consideration would make him have anything to do with her. Mr. Ilbert might well take up the question as to the working of the bigamy law."

THE Political Officers in Beluchistan are commencing the collection of supplies at Thull Chotiali for the Zhob expedition. Khan Jehan Khan, eldest son of Sirdar Ibrahim Khan, Sinjarani, of Chakansar in Seistan, is on a visit to Quetta. The *Pioneer* states that his father has been compelled to leave Chakansar on account of the Ameer having demanded revenue from him which he refused to pay, and he has taken refuge in neutral territory to the south of the Helmund. The Sinjaranis are a tribe of some importance from the fact that they dominate the road from Kharan *viâ* Chargeh to Rudbai, and thence to Farrah and Herat. Khan Jehan Khan has been politely received by the Governor-General's Agent, but will not be encouraged to stay at Quetta. It is quite possible that, failing assistance there, he will go on to Kabul to see what he can do by a direct interview with the Ameer.

THE following details are given by the *Pioneer* on the re-organization of the Secretariat of the North-West Provinces, which the Secretary of State has sanctioned:—Instead of one Secretary to Government there will henceforth be three, the senior being entitled Chief Secretary and the two others Secretaries in the Judicial and Financial Departments respectively. The Under-Secretaries at the same time are reduced in number to three. The posts in the newly-constituted Secretariat have now been filled up by the Lieutenant-Governor. The place of Chief Secretary is, of course, taken by the Secretary to Government, Mr. Reide. The Judicial Secretaryship [illegible] Mr. Woodburn, up till now the Secretary [illegible] Financial Secretaryship to Mr. [illegible] who has been a conspicuous success during [illegible] of the last three years in the post [illegible] tary. The three Under-Secretaries will be Messrs. Connell, Stoker [illegible]

IN the *Englishman* a correspondent who has just paid a flying visit to Mandalay states that he went during his stay to the old British Residency. The buildings have fallen into great disrepair and are now used as caravanserais by Shan traders, who come down to King Theebaw's capital. Close to the Residency is the English church, a large, handsome wooden structure, still in very fair preservation, excepting that some of the windows have been removed. A beautiful font, a present from our gracious Queen and Empress, is lying overturned within the church, the shaft, or centre support, having been carried off. The S. P. G. clergy house is now occupied by some of the town police guards; and the S. P. G. school house by a Mahomedan, who keeps a school there for Burmese and Mussulman lads. The writer had an interview with the Kin Woon Mengyee (Minister for Foreign Affairs); the Mymoung Chyoung Atwin Woon (second Foreign Minister) and the Poung Myine Atwin Woon (Finance Minister) were also present. Their Excellencies are described as pleasant and cordial, both in manner and conversation. It is carefully stated by the correspondent:—"Though my visit to Mandalay was in the service of Government, it was in no way connected with politics; but I may add that, from all I heard, French influence at the court of Ava is in the ascendant, and an embassy from France is expected at the capital very shortly. The King appears to have his hands full with domestic and State troubles; and the people, judging from the recent large emigration which has taken place from native to British territory, are unsettled and apprehensive."

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN E. R. FREEBORN, of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, and Lieut. G. N. R. Lambert, of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, have been granted leave of absence for four and three months respectively. Captain Freeborn sailed for England in the P. and O. steamer Carthage on Tuesday.

THE following appointments have been made in the Sind Volunteer Corps:—Lieut. G. N. R. Lambert to be Captain, and Mr. Henry Batty to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieut. Lambert.

IT is notified for information that the Government of India have approved of the relief of the 13th and 27th Madras Native Infantry being carried out during the ensuing movement season as follows:—The 13th Madras Native Infantry (leaving a detachment of five native officers and 220 non-commissioned officers and sepoys for station duties) will march from Jubbulpore on the 15th October, and will arrive at Bellary about the 11th January, 1885. The 27th Madras Native Infantry will march from Bellary on the 15th October for Jubbulpore, where it will arrive about the 31st December. The detachment 13th Madras Native Infantry will leave Jubbulpore by rail about the 31st December, on relief by the 27th Madras Native Infantry, and will arrive at Bellary about the 6th January, 1885.

THE Oudh Volunteers are increasing under the fostering care of Lieutenant-Colonel Charsley Thomas.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been granted leave of absence to England for four months on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT W. J. ROSS has resigned his commission in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

LIEUTENANT W. J. PEYTON, of the 4th Regiment N. I., is to be temporarily employed in the Political Department.

SURGEON-MAJOR ARNOTT has been granted an extension of leave for ninety-nine days, and Major J. I. Tinling (Infantry) for six months, the former on private affairs and the latter on medical certificate.

THE following officers have been permitted to return to duty:—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Grierson, Bombay Staff Corps, Captain W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E., Lieutenant J. W. Gordon, Staff Corps, Lieutenant G. F. N. Tinley, Staff Corps, and Surgeon-Major D. E. Hughes.

LIEUTENANT R. W. E. CARNEGY, R. A., has been appointed to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Carnegy, Commanding the Northern Division. The appointment takes effect from March 19.

THE following instructions have been received from the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the distinguishing flags to be flown by vessels of the Indian Marine, and by vessels belonging to Local Maritime Governments and Port Trusts:—

I.—The vessels and boats of the Indian Marine shall fly the blue ensign of Her Majesty's fleet, with the Star of India on the fly thereof. These vessels shall also wear the union flag of Great Britain and Ireland, with a border of blue of one-fifth the width of the flag, as a jack at the bowsprit end.

II.—Vessels and boats belonging to Local Maritime Governments, and the departments subordinate to them, shall fly the blue ensign of Her Majesty's fleet, with the old device of the East India Company on the fly thereof, viz., a lion *rampant regardant* holding a crown, *or*. These vessels and boats may also fly at the bow a triangular flag or pendant, with the name of the department or duty on which they are employed inscribed thereon as a distinguishing mark.

III.—Vessels and boats belonging to Local Port Trusts shall fly the red ensign of Her Majesty's fleet, together with such distinguishing pendant or burgee at the bow as may be approved of for each Trust.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, July 16.—The barometric changes are somewhat irregular. At several stations in Burma, Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab the barometer has risen, while in other parts of those provinces, as well as over the peninsula and Bombay, the pressure has given way. The disturbance which was forming over the head of the Bay yesterday is, like its predecessor, passing westward, and now has its centre near Gopalpore. The wind shows a distinct cyclonic circulation round the disturbance; but elsewhere it is little changed. Rain is altogether wanting from the greater part of the plains of the Punjab and the North-West Provinces, as well as from Rajputana and the greater part of the Deccan and Madras. The weather is very cloudy. Rain to-day:—Masulipatam, 3 inches; Morar, Hazaribagh, and Jubbulpore, nearly 2 inches; Gopalpore, 1 inch; Simla and Allahabad, over ½ inch. Previously, Calicut had 2 inches; Mirzapore, 1 inch; Rutnagherry and Prome, ½ inch.

July 17.—The barometer has risen over Burma and Northern India, but has fallen over the central parts of the country and the greater part of Bombay, while over the peninsula it is changing little and irregularly. The disturbance noticed near Gopalpore shows a tendency to travel westward, but its motion at present is very slight. It is, however, affecting the weather very generally, and rain is reported to-day, except over the Carnatic, Behar, and the Punjab. There are no very heavy falls, but amounts of over two inches are reported from some stations in the central parts of the country and on the west coast. The winds are little changed, except that easterly winds are spreading up the Gangetic plain. Rain to-day:—Hoshungabad, Sutna, Indore, Goa, Karwar, and Secunderabad, over 2 inches; Pachmarhi, Amraoti, Sholapore, Mangalore, Akyab, and Moulmein, over 1 inch. Previously Raipur, Bhuj, and Calicut had over 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla In. cts.
Previously regtd..	27 58	32 00	30 11	30 40
July 16, Wednesday ..	0 47	....	....	....
17, Thursday ..	....	0 45	0 63	0 58
Total	28 05	32 45	30 74	30 98
Corresponding date last year	51 89	53 17	49 53	55 86

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(17th July, 1884.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ..	29.552	89·0	WSW	21	0.00
Surat........	·617	83·6	W	6	0·04
Bombay	·701	83·0	W	16	0·37
Rutnagherry	·761	79·8	WSW	10	1·06
Karwar	·788	76·1	SW Fresh	..	2·51
Mangalore ..	·855	77·9	ESE	4	1·81
Calicut......	·859	77·7	Calm	0	0·95
Cochin	·859	79·0	WNW Light	..	0·33
Masulipatam	·665	83·3	WNW	18	0·24
Madras	·763	89·3	W	20	0·00
Negapatam ..	·808	90·4	SW	4	00.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the [illegible] Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

GAIETY THEATRE.

A DUOLOGUE entertainment attracted a very fair audience to the Gaiety Theatre on Wednesday evening, although the weather was sufficiently threatening to make the venture a matter of considerable risk. Mr. E. A. Glover and Miss Marie Burton, who divided the programme between them, were able by their versatility and unflagging energy to present a bright and entertaining performance, maintaining to the conclusion the spirit they infused into their introductory appearance and winning increasing favour as the evening progressed. Mr. Glover is an accomplished comedian, vocalist, and mimic, and never permits the interest to flag in the course of his appearances. In a drawing-room entertainment which is the chief feature of the programme he was specially successful. A series of "panel photographs" afforded him an opportunity, in which he very cleverly showed mimetic powers of considerable range. His portraiture of a specimen of the genus "Masher," an unprotected spinster, an amateur conjuror, a jovial Irishman, and an irrepressible speech-maker provided a fund of amusement. Each character was provided with appropriate ludicrous business, and Mr. Glover admirably rendered the songs he introduced. In another capacity, that of a protean performer, his character sketches were well contrasted and his costume changes made with rapidity and effectiveness, whilst his vocal contributions were invariably well received. There were no less than three comedy sketches in which Miss Burton appeared with him, and her nautical ballads and Scotch songs contributed in the intervals showed that she possesses a pleasing contralto and can use it with effect. Many a merry medley was introduced in their joint performances, and in skilful versions of popular songs a number of popular airs were utilised. *Matter-o-Money*, *Home from the Bull*, and *My Young Wife*, the sketches were differently entitled; but their theme was pretty much the same, and all were equally merry and brisk. To-morrow evening the well-matched *artistes* reappear at the theatre, and they deserve the encouragement of a well-filled house.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 17.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE S. S. NERBUDDA AND BARQUE ASIE MINEURE.

DAVID JAMES *vs.* THE S. S. NERBUDDA AND THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY.

IN this suit the plaintiff David James, master of the barque Asie Mineure, on behalf of himself and the crew of the barque, as well as on behalf of Hajee Essa Sale and H. Damjee Ooka, owners of the cargo on board the barque, claimed to recover Rs. 89,579, being the amount of compensation due for injury alleged to be done by the s. s. Nerbudda, which collided with the barque on the 30th March last. The B. I. S. N. Company are the owners of the s. s. Nerbudda, and Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie, and Company are the agents. The Hon. Mr. Farran, Advocate-General, and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Messrs. Inverarity and Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defendants.

The Advocate-General began by reading the plaint, which stated that the barque Asie Mineure had been registered as a British vessel at the port of Chittagong, and was of the registered tonnage of 406 tons, her registered owners being Nittanund Roy and Lallchund Chowdhree. The value of the barque was about Rs. 30,000. The barque, which was on her voyage from Balasore to Calicut, touched at Cochin, and on the 27th March last sailed thence, having on board a full cargo of rice, consisting of 6,040 bags, the property of the plaintiffs Hajee Essa Sale Mahomed and sons, and of 1,991 bags, the property of Damjee Ooka. The rice was in the aggregate of the value of Rs. 48,186 or thereabouts. The freight for the voyage would have amounted to Rs. 6,000; and the barque had on board the effects of the plaintiff David James, of the value of some Rs. 3,500, as well as the effects of the officers and crew, valued at Rs. 1,890. The total value of the barque, its cargo, and effects was about Rs. 89,579. The barque was manned by a crew of twenty-three hands, and was tight, staunch, and strong, and in every respect fit to perform the voyage. On the morning of the 30th March the barque was sailing close hauled on the port tack, heading about north, with her sails full spread, off Chowghat on the Malabar coast. The weather was bright and clear; the sea was smooth, and the wind light. The barque was sailing about two-and-a-half knots an hour, and had her regulation lights brightly burning. The mate was on the watch, and a good look-out was kept. At about 2-45 or 3 a.m. the watch and mate of the Asie Mineure sighted a white light astern, which appeared to be the mast-head light of a steamer, about two points on the starboard quarter; and a few minutes afterwards, they sighted the green, and subsequently the red, light of the steamer. The mate immediately called up the master and all hands of the barque. The vessel was kept steadily on its course, but those on board of her made all efforts to stop the approach of the steamer and to attract the attention of her watch. They showed a white light, which it was alleged could be seen astern at a distance of two miles. They rang the bell of the barque, and shouted as loudly as they could, but notwithstanding their efforts to avoid a collision, the steamer bore down upon them, and with her bow struck the Asie Mineure on her starboard quarter. She then went astern. The vessel proved to be the s.s. Nerbudda, which belonged to the defendants the B. I. S. N. Company. Shortly after the collision, the Asie Mineure sank, taking down with her the master and crew, all of whom, save four of the men, were picked up and saved. But the barque and all its cargo and effects were totally lost. The collision was imputable solely to the negligence and default of those on board the s. s. Nerbudda, and arose from the steamer not keeping clear of the Asie Mineure, as she was bound to do. The plaintiffs claimed Rs. 89,579, as compensation for the injury caused by the collision, and prayed that a warrant might be issued to arrest the s. s. Nerbudda, her tackle and freight, as well as that a citation might issue against the B. I. S. N. Company to answer the claim.

The defendants, by their written statement, denied the claim made by the plaintiff, and said that the value of the damages had been grossly overstated. On the morning of the 30th March the s. s. Nerbudda was following her course, N. W. by N. ¾ N., at about seven knots per hour, with a good look-out and her side lights and mast-head light properly burning. The sea was calm, but the weather was hazy, and when the barque first became visible to those on board the s. s. Nerbudda, she was very near and almost immediately ahead, and although everything possible was done on board the steamer to prevent a collision, it could not be averted. The defendants entirely denied that there was any default or negligence on the part of those on board the steamer. The defendants said that those on board the Asie Mineure must have seen the lights of the s. s. Nerbudda long before the collision took place, and that it was their duty, in accordance with article 11 of the Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea laid down by Her Majesty's order in Council of the 14th August, 1879, to show from the stern of the barque to the s. s. Nerbudda, which was overtaking her, a white light. No such light, however, was shown, nor was any light visible from the barque to those on board the steamer Nerbudda, nor was anything done by those on board the barque to warn those on the other vessel of her proximity, until it was too late to avoid a collision. The defendants said that had the provisions of article 11 been complied with there would have been no danger of a collision, and that the accident was solely due to the negligence of those on board the barque Asie Mineure. After the suit had been filed, the plaintiff caused the s. s. Nerbudda to be arrested on the 16th April, and detained until the evening of the 17th April, when she was released on a bond being executed by Mr. William Mackinnon and others. The defendants had suffered loss in consequence of this detention, and incurred expenses amounting to Rs.1,500, which they claimed to recover from the plaintiffs.

The suit is being heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

DHUNJEE JAIRAM *vs.* NAROTUM JAIRAM.

MR. KIRKPATRICK, on behalf of the plaintiff, moved absolute a rule *nisi* granted in June last, restraining the defendant, his brother, from dealing with or disposing of the property left by their deceased father. The plaintiff sued for the administration and partition of his father's estate, which, subsequently to his death, remained in the possession of the mother. She died in June last, when the defendant took possession of all the property, refusing to apportion it between the three brothers. He was making away with a portion of it. The defendant had filed no affidavit in reply, and the only answer he made was that he had none of the property in his possession. Plaintiff stated it consisted of jewels and other things, of the total value of Rs. 10,000. His lordship made the rule absolute.

CHUTTOORBHOOJ LUDHA AND ANOTHER *vs.* CURSONDAS LUDHA.

MR. JARDINE, on behalf of the plaintiffs, moved absolute a rule *nisi*, granted last month, calling upon the defendant to show cause why he should not be restrained until the hearing from parting with or disposing of jewels, pots, ornaments, &c., which formed part of the joint family estate, or receiving any portion of the moneys in a particular suit. The learned counsel asked that Mr. F. H. Brito, an officer of the court, be appointed receiver on the usual terms. His lordship made the rule absolute, and appointed Mr. Brito receiver in the cause.

ALLARAKIA THAVER AND ANOTHER *vs.* EBRAHIM CURREEM DOSSA.

MR. INVERARITY, on behalf of the plaintiffs, moved for a rule *nisi* calling upon the defendant to show cause why the receivers formerly appointed should not be directed to pay the moneys due to the plaintiffs and the defendant; why the balance, after making certain payments, should not be deposited in the Bank of Bombay; and why a new receiver should not be appointed in place of the present receivers. This was a partnership suit in which a rule *nisi* was granted in November, 1883, for the appointment of a receiver, and the rule was by consent made absolute in January last. The defendant and a brother of the plaintiffs were appointed receivers to carry on the partnership business; but after a time, they fell out and assaulted each other. The present application was therefore made for appointing a new receiver, and for directions as to the partnership moneys, which had accumulated to the extent of Rs. 42,000. His lordship granted a rule *nisi* as applied for.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore* in *every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE following Government Resolution on the subject of Education in the Bombay Presidency has been published:—

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 15th July 1884.

Read—

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 5589, dated the 20th December 1883.

Letter to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 854, dated 3rd March 1884.

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1693, dated 18th June 1884.

Resolution.—The system of primary schools controlled by the Department of Public Instruction in this Presidency is maintained at the cost of the Educational Local Funds of the Districts. The assets of these District Local Funds are one-third of the local cess on land levied under Bombay Act III. of 1869 and Bombay Act VIII. of 1865, together with the fees of the schools and other local contributions, and a fixed sum of Rs. 2,58,900 given for many years past as a grant-in-aid from Provincial revenues. In the early years of the Department, primary schools were most easily established in towns, and thus it has happened that by far the greater part of the primary schools in towns are maintained as "local cess schools" and their receipts and expenditure are included in the District Local Fund Budgets. This position would have presented no difficulty if the local contributions of the towns, which are credited to the District Local Fund, had been proportionate to the local contributions of the villagers in the shape of the educational cess. But the maintenance of this proportion has not been enforced, the municipal communities have not been very ready to make voluntary contributions for schools, and the result is that while the District Municipalities put into the District Educational Funds Rs. 1,14,685 consisting of the fees of the primary schools in municipalities, the local cess levied within municipal limits and contributions from municipal funds, in short, every receipt for which they can claim credit, they draw out from the District Funds in support of their schools no less than Rs. 3,38,232.

2. The difference between these two sums, viz., Rs. 2,23,547 per annum, is a charge on the District Local Funds to a small part of which only the municipalities have any right. The municipal population being about ⅛th of the whole population of the districts its proper share of the Provincial grant, Rs. 2,58,900, is only Rs. 31,211 per annum. If this sum is added to the local assets of the municipalities (Rs. 1,14,685), and the total deducted from the sum drawn by the municipalities from the District Funds, it is found that the municipalities obtain from these funds Rs. 1,92,336 per annum to which they are in no way entitled, and unjustly withdraw that sum from its proper object, viz., the support of rural primary schools.

3. The Local Funds applicable to rural primary instruction are now wholly appropriated, and it is most necessary that this diversion of funds should be redressed. But if the municipalities are required to surrender the difference between the sum which they receive and the sum to which they are entitled, they will have to substitute funds of their own to the yearly amount of Rs. 1,92,336.

4. His Excellency in Council has no hesitation in deciding that this surrender must be made. But having regard to the desire expressed by His Excellency the Viceroy in Council that the extension of Local Self-Government should not be attended by a large increase of local taxation, he has anxiously considered how this restitution may be prevented from bearing too heavily upon municipal resources.

5. The only practicable expedient appears to be that Government should share in the burthen by providing a share of the funds to be substituted. The total cost of the Municipal primary schools supported by the District Funds has been shown to be Rs. 3,38,232. The principle has been generally accepted that the Government may properly contribute a sum equal to half the local assets, or one-third of the total cost of aided schools managed by local bodies. If this principle be applied, the Government grant to Municipal primary schools will be Rs. 1,12,000 yearly in round numbers. The rest of the cost should be undertaken by the municipalities, viz., Rs. 2,26,232. Their present local assets amount to Rs. 1,14,685. They will therefore have to provide in addition Rs. 1,11,547, a sum equal to about 4 per cent. of their present local income.

6. It will be necessary to allow a reasonable time for carrying this adjustment into effect, and His Excellency in Council proposes that the necessary steps should be taken in the course of a year after the new District Municipal Act comes into force. At the end of the year each municipality will, as far as is practicable, be restricted to its own assets (including the local cess revenue levied on land within its limits) with the addition of a Provincial grant equal to half of those assets. The new Act empowers Government to enforce on municipalities the duty of making adequate provision for primary schools. The Provincial grant may be fixed for a term of years, subject to the condition that the local assets from all sources must never be less than double the Provincial grant. Some economy may be effected by an improved system of grants-in-aid and by utilizing indegenous schools, but any such saving may probably be turned to profitable use by increasing the number of schools, which is not yet nearly adequate to the popular wants. The Municipal primary schools will be placed under the management of a school-board, subject to the supervision of the Department of Public Instruction.

7. If, however, the municipalities are to be encouraged by a Provincial grant equal to one-third of the cost of their primary schools, it is but equitable that equal favour should be shown to the District Educational Funds. It is true that by the act of restitution above described, these funds will recover a large annual sum, which, as the whole of the present Provincial grant (Rs. 2,58,900) is left at their disposal, will amount to Rs. 2,23,547 per annum. That is to say, the District Boards Funds will surrender Municipal local assets Rs. 1,14,685 and retain for their own uses the balance of the Rs. 3,38,232 which they now give to the municipalities. Even thus, however, the Provincial grant of Rs. 2,58,900 will fall far short of one-half of the local assets of the District Funds. These amount to Rs. 8,59,496 and half of that sum Rs. 4,29,748 is the grant it is desired to give. The whole of these additional funds could not, however, be utilized at once.

8. If these proposals can be carried into effect, the Government grants to primary education will have to be increased as follows:—

Difference between present and proposed grant	Rs.
to District Funds..........................	1,70,000
Grants to Municipalities.........................	1,12,000
Total	2,82,000

How the funds for this great expansion of primary education by grants-in-aid to local bodies can be provided has been to His Excellency in Council the subject of very careful consideration.

9. The Director of Public Instruction has referred in paragraph (1) of his letter of the 20th December to the compensation granted by the Government of India for the abolition of the local cess on excise revenue. The facts are as follows:—

By Bombay Act III. of 1869, Section 6, this Government is empowered to levy from every farmer of Sayar revenue a cess for local purposes not exceeding one anna in every rupee which is payable by such farmer in respect of such farm. This cess was actually levied after the passing of the Act in the districts under this Government, including Sind. But in 1872 an objection was raised, the cogency of which cannot be denied, that the imposition of the cess involved a reduction of the Imperial Excise revenue by one-sixteenth. The Government of India therefore desired that the levy of the cess on farms of excise should be discontinued. But on a representation by this Government of the serious loss thus occasioned to Local Funds, the Government of India having regard to the fact that from a date antecedent to the system of fixed allotments for provincial purposes the Local Funds of this Presidency had enjoyed the asset which it was now judged necessary to abolish, agreed to add to the Provincial allotment a sum equal to the average income supplied by the cess. The addition finally made was Rs. 1,55,048, and this sum has ever since formed an asset of the District Local Funds.

The grant was fixed on the excise revenue of 1874-75 and some subsequent years. The excise revenue has since that date been very largely augmented under the careful administration of this Government. It is calculated that the part of the excise revenue for 1882-83 on which this Government is empowered by Act III. of 1869 to levy a cess of one anna in the rupee amounts to about 41½ lakhs as shown in the statement appended, and the cess on that sum would amount to nearly Rs. 2,60,000 or more than one lakh in excess of the donation made by the Government of India in consideration of its suspension.

10. The Government of India was accordingly asked to raise the donation from Imperial Funds in lieu of the cess on farms of Sayar from Rs. 1,55,048 to Rs. 2,50,000 on the understanding that this Government would avail itself of this grant only up to a sum equivalent from time to time to the sum added from Provincial Revenue to the present grant to Primary Instruction. But to this request the Government of India has felt itself unable to accede on the ground that the cess was abolished as one which ought not to be levied for local purposes and compensation was given on the basis of past receipts; but no claim to compensation for the increase which would have accrued, had the abolition not taken place, can be admitted. The allotment made on this account was included in the items of receipts in the Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on which the existing Provincial contract was based, and the time has passed for re-opening the question.

11. It therefore remains for consideration how far the objects stated above can be carried out from existing Provincial resources. His Excellency the Governor in Council is resolved to apply any funds which may be made available by economy or by the increase of revenue, to the provision of additional grants to local boards for the purposes of primary education, up to the utmost limit which prudence will allow. It is not practicable, however, to promise specifically the whole of the additional grant, Rs. 2,82,000. Nor again could the whole be utilized at once. A beginning will therefore be made with the grant to municipalities of Rs. 1,12,000, for part of which provision has been made in the estimates of 1884-85. As this grant is appropriated in the way proposed above, double the amount of grant allotted will be set free for the District Educational Funds, and primary education in the Municipal towns and in the villages will thus be expanded simultaneously.

12. The Director of Public Instruction should therefore at once enter into communication with the District Municipalities, beginning with those which are already partly constituted by election, on the principle that the present expenditure Rs. 3,38,232 is to be maintained by a Provincial grant of one-third of the whole, the Municipalities furnishing two-thirds from local assets. The Director of Public Instruction should report his proceedings from time to time, stating in each case the amount to be drawn against the new grant. If in any Municipal town the existing provision of primary schools is inadequate and requires to be increased to fulfil the obligation imposed by Section 24 (new) of the Act, a special report of the measures proposed after consulting the Municipal Board should be made to Government.

J. B. RICHEY,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

ACCOMPANIMENT TO GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION NO. 1204, DATED 15TH JULY 1884.

Statement showing the portion of the excise revenue in the Bombay Presidency inclusive of Sind in the year 1882-83 on which the Government of Bombay is empowered by Section 6 of Act III. of 1869 to levy a cess of one anna in the rupee.

Bombay Presidency proper, excluding the Town and Island of Bombay.

Still-head duty on Mowra and Jagri spirit	Rs. 17,87,268
Tree-tax on toddy trees tapped for sale of toddy and its distillation	,, 4,06,400
Tree-tax on toddy trees tapped for sale of raw toddy only (about)	,, 1,25,000
Import duty on toddy..........................	,, 51,538
Deficiency in minimum guaranteed revenue made good by farmers	,, 1,30,564
Farms for manufacture and sale of spirit and toddy and for drawing and selling toddy	,, 11,72,317
Farms for the use of toddy trees on Government lands	,, 2,853
License fee for sale of intoxicating drugs ,,	61,233
PROVINCE OF SIND.	
Revenue derived from liquor farms........	,, 3,32,918
Revenue derived from farms for the sale of intoxicating drugs	,, 87,930
Total Rs.	41,58,021

THE OBNOXIOUS CLIMATE OF MADRAS.

WE have followed for twenty-one years one of the most arduous of modern avocations,—viz., that of editing a daily newspaper—in this part of the tropics, without having discovered the "facts," which are communicated to the world by the *Bombay Gazette*, in its issue of the 9th instant, that for the best part of the year "the climate" of this city "is wofully bad," that that climate is indeed "atrocious," that it is "a particularly bad plain climate which for several months in the year is unendurable," and that it is a "bad climate" which "effectually prevents" men working as they "do in England." Our contemporary refuses to sympathise with the writers who "bewail the hardship of the Madras clerks who are asked to quit the stifling offices" of this city, and "face the cold and bracing air of the Hills." It has an advantage denied to ordinary journals, for it has ascertained "that Providence created the Nilgherys, and placed that great table-land suggestively in the Madras Presidency, with an obvious design for the administrative convenience of the Madras Presidency." It is also in a position to state as a "fact, that Providence gave the city of Madras a climate which every one is better for living out of." And so on, and so on.

We cannot profess to be in the confidence, or to be acquainted with the purposes of Providence; but we do happen to know rather more about the character of the climate of the city of Madras than does the organ of Providence in Bombay. We remember that when the Prince of Wales visited Madras, he and the whole of his suite professed themselves to be very agreeably surprised by the place. The Rev. Julian Robinson, the correspondent, and former editor of the *Pioneer*, who accompanied his Royal Highness on his rambles, was good enough to say many very pretty things in a very pretty way about Madras and Madrassees. He came here, a retired Bengal Chaplain, steeped to the eyes in prejudice. He expected to find a wretched-looking place, with the characteristics of an over-grown fishing village, without a green thing wherewith to bless itself. But he saw pleasantly umbrageous roads; numerous mansions standing in small well-timbered parks; hedges that reminded him and Dr. Russell of Kent; and hospitality, informal, generous, and in good taste, on all sides. But, better than all this, he discovered, as he wrote to the *Pioneer*, that you could not turn a corner without coming upon a lovely face, and he waxed eloquent over the charms and graces of the female sex as represented in this city. Whereupon the correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* indulged in a great deal of writing, all tending to show that Madras was a miserable hole; and having referred to the engaging remark of the *Pioneer's* correspondent, he blurted out a flat contradiction to that gentleman's comments on female beauty, and said that for his part he had not seen one nice locking face during the weary hours that he remained here. He is no longer connected with the *Bombay Gazette*; but the spirit in which he wrote is the spirit which still pervades our contemporary's lofty, but narrow office, whenever Madras comes under consideration.

About the alleged abominable character of the climate of this city, we would venture to say that there are a good many people in India who prefer that climate to the damp and steamy weather which the city of Bombay is enduring at the present time. True, we put the coals on liberally between April and June, and get up a land wind so warm as to be positively creditable. True, also, we are not equal to the production of Scotch mists, in which, according to high authority, the officials at Ootacamund take vast delight. But this may certainly be admitted that though our climate might be better, it might also be very much worse. It is easy enough for a European who allows himself to quarrel with his state of life here to indulge in vituperative criticism of a climate to which natives are to the manner born. But if a man elects to leave his native land, where he has, after all, mere samples of climates, and finds it difficult to make both ends meet, in order that he may fill a comfortable billet in India, he is ungrateful in quarrelling with the climate of India, which is just as much the creation of Providence as the cooler climate of England. It is the wont of some youths who have too much leisure to declare one to another over their cups or cues, that India is a "vile country." It certainly is so from their point of view seeing how little pains they take to make the best of India is a "vile country." It certainly is so from their point of view seeing how little pains they take to make the best of India. We do not pretend to say that we prefer Madras to Matlock, Malvern, Montreux, Milan, &c.; but we submit that there is nothing in the climatic conditions of Madras to bear out the argument of the *Bombay Gazette* that Madras is a purgatory from which the members of the local Government owe it to themselves to keep at a distance.

As to the assertion of the *Bombay Gazette* that the climate of this city effectually prevents men working as they do in England, we beg to say that this is unqualified fudge. The official work done in this city has always compared favourably with the official work done in any other city in India, Bombay included. Our authority for this statement is Sir Thomas Seccombe, of the India Office, who has been in a position to make comparisons; and his opinion is in harmony with the time honoured traditions of the India Office and India House. The *Gazette* says that the climate puts an "undue strain upon the European constitution." It may be so, but the writer of the article under reference—if he was ever in Madras at all—should be able to acknowledge that, taken as a whole, the men of Bombay do not look more robust, or more unstrained, than do their contemporaries and countrymen in Madras. We might with truth—for we know both places—affirm that neither Englishmen nor English women bear such a washed-out and limp appearance in Madras as they do in Bombay. This belief may be prompted by local prejudice; but we shall be borne out by the opinion formed of the effects on the health of European residents in both places, by an *habitue* of the Madras and Byculla Clubs, two institutions in which representatives of the local official body love to congregate.

The *Bombay Gazette* has not allowed its opinions regarding the exodus question to be modified by the discovery that it is the only paper in the country, with the exception of the Ootacamund *Observer* (? *Pioneer*) that has endeavoured to defend the desertion of the plains by local Governments. Our contemporary is unable to feel any sympathy with the remonstrance that is being made by Madras, and it apprehends that Madras is "fighting a hopeless fight." Not so the *Englishman*, which considers it is "beyond question that the Madras meeting, by the moderation of its tone and the calm determination of its attitude, will command attention in quarters where violence of language would have signally failed to attract notice." That meeting claimed no more than this, that Englishmen who accept a career in Madras shall, in a manner worthy of their race, accept that career with all faults of climate. The man who treats the plains of Madras well, will, as a rule, be treated well in return by those plains; whereas he who goes out of his way to find fault with the plains and to invent excuses for making his official work subordinate to his personal comfort, is a man of whom India may well wish to be rid.—*Madras Mail.*

BENGAL.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Mr. Louis Paschol, residing at No. 6, Chattawallah Lane, charged a Mahomedan with this offence at Calcutta. Inspector Maitland stated that the complainant lives with another foreigner, named Anthony Fiom, who is employed in a seaman's boarding-house in Bow Bazaar. On Monday both went out, leaving the gate of their residence locked. At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon a servant went to the house, and found the prisoner concealed under the bed. The prisoner managed to escape for the moment, but the servant chased him and caught him in Tiretti Bazaar. The complainant subsequently discovered that one of his boxes had been broken open, the clothes strewn on the floor, and a currency note of Rs. 50 abstracted. The number of the note was not known to complainant, and although a search for it was made along the route the accused took in his flight, it was not recovered. The accused pleaded guilty, a previous conviction, on a similar charge, being proved against him, his worship sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE CALCUTTA CORPORATION.—The *Englishman* understands that Mr. Robert Turnbull, the popular secretary to the Municipality, will act as vice-chairman to the Corporation until a new vice-chairman is appointed, receiving the full pay of that appointment in addition to his own.

A LEOPARD AT A RAILWAY STATION.—A correspondent writes to the *Indian Daily News*:—In a recent issue of your paper there is a short account of an interesting adventure with a leopard at Bela station, on the Patna Gya State Railway. A mistake has, however, been made in stating that the animal was shot by the driver of the train which has just arrived at the station. The gentleman who shot the animal was Mr. George Mac Crea, of the R. M. S., who was on inspection duty, and happened to be a passenger by the train which fortunately came into the station just as the leopard had rushed in there. Having learnt from the Station Master that "a leopard had taken charge of the station," Mr. MacCrea with some difficulty procured an antiquated firearm (something like a blunderbuss) with a flint, loaded it with a handful of powder and some slugs made of dumpy pice cut up, and proceeded to a window of the telegraph room, where the animal had perched himself on the top of an almirah. After smashing a pane of glass Mr. MacCrea aimed at the animal, but as the flint proved useless he was obliged as a *dernier resort* to fire the blunderbuss with a lucifer match. The shot was fortunately well directed, for the animal fell dead, and on examination it was found that one of the slugs had penetrated his heart. The leopard was measured and found to be six feet from the nose to the tip of the tail. The skin is a very handsome one, and Mr. MacCrea may justly be proud of being the possessor of it, and the hero of the singular adventure by which it came into his possession.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The facility with which this Oil is digested is one of its peculiar characteristics. Dr. Edgar Sheppard, Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College, writes:—"Dr. Sheppard has made extensive use of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, and has great pleasure in testifying to its superiority over every other preparation to be met with in this country. It has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

MADRAS.

HOSPITAL HORTICULTURE AT BANGALORE.—Recognising the fact that cheerful surroundings go a considerable way towards accelerating the recovery of patients under medical treatment, Deputy Surgeon-General Tarrant has recommended the adoption of certain plans for improving the appearances of the military hospitals at Bangalore, most of which present, at present, a somewhat, bare uninviting aspect. His chief idea is to ornament the hospitals with foliage and flower plants, so disposed as to meet the eyes of the invalids and make their surroundings as bright and attractive as possible. He has applied for funds for this purpose, and it has been arranged that the required sum shall be advanced in the first instance from the Cantonment Fund, all the regiments in garrison contributing something monthly from regimental funds for the up-keep of the proposed herbaries. The expenditure on this object will not be large and will be fairly balanced by the benefits anticipated.—*Madras Times.*

MR. GRANT DUFF AT BANGALORE.—The Government of Madras arrived at Bangalore by the ordinary mail train on Monday under a salute fired by the E. Battery Royal Artillery on the South Parade. His Excellency took the train at Coopum, which is in the Ponganur district, and was met on the platform here by Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief, Mr. General Rowland, Commanding the station, Brigadier General R. C. Stewart and a large number of Military officers, and leading Civil Officials, both Europeans and Natives, with whom His Excellency exchanged a few words prior to entering the carriages in waiting for him. Outside the station platform a guard of honor with band and colors, furnished by the 14th Madras Native Infantry, was drawn up and presented arms. A troop of Silleder horse formed the mounted escort of the Governor to the Government House.—*Spectator.*

STONE PASHA ON BRITISH BARBARITIES.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gaze [illegible]

JULY 14th.—Terrible news from Alexandria. The Khedive, they say, had all his preparations made to come to Cairo, where he might [illegible] with his people, and try to stop the English from taking the country. The royal train was ready and waiting for him, when the palace was surrounded by soldiers sent by Trabi to massacre him and the court! The Khedive sent to know the meaning of the movement. When the officers of the regiment came into his presence they said:—"We have been sent here to fire the palace, and shoot every person who may attempt to leave it; but we cannot do it. We want to remain with your Highness and guard you." They all swore fidelity to him, but advised him to fly to the palace of Ras-el-Tin, in Alexandria, and call upon the English to protect him, as Arabi was determined to take his life. Then there was a scene of confusion—a general rush of the carriages. Those who could get none went on foot, the soldiers escorting them. They were fired upon by soldiers, or Bedouins, on the way. One carriage carrying four ladies of the court had a horse killed, and they were forced to make their way on foot through the sand and dust for two miles, in their delicate satin slippers and trained dresses. The sister of the vice-queen, Madame Dawood Pacha, who was dangerously ill, was carried on a mattress, and was so alarmed by the firing and confusion that she is in a dying condition. Not succeeding in their infamous designs, Arabi's troops went to the railway station and destroyed the beautiful railway carriages, smashing everything they could lay their hands upon. The Khedive called upon the English Admiral for protection, and is safe from Arabi, but oh!—God protect us! We are in greater danger than ever, since the news has reached Cairo that General Stone remains faithful to the Khedive, even while he is with the English. We have no claim upon them now for protection. Even the staff-officers may desert us. Papa telegraphed them that he intrusted as to their honour; but at that time the Khedive was with his own people, and we were all in sympathy. Our dining room servant was insolent to mamma at dinner to-day, and we heard him tell mamma's maid that "the Bashow had gone over to the English."

Great excitement prevails in the city. All the horses are being seized for the service of the army, even the mules in the watering carts. The dust on the streets is terrible. Sister ventured out to the chemist's this morning in the carriage, and to her horror found the horses seized by two policemen. She remonstrated, and they were on the point of taking her to the guard-house when an officer told the policeman that the horses of officers were not yet to be taken.

The refugees from Alexandria are being quartered in the furniture magazines of the Khedive. Arabi has retreated to Kafr-Dowar, about fifteen miles from Alexandria. There is no hope of communicating with papa.

Midnight.—Sister had just left me. She came softly into my chamber an hour ago, followed by Toto, both looking like ghosts with their pale frightened faces, and told me that she had been aroused by a tapping at her window. She sprang up and found Mohammed standing below. He had thrown a handful of gravel to waken her, being afraid to call lest he should attract the attention of the policemen whom he distrusts. His story is a terrible one. There has been a massacre of Christians at Tantah, a station on the railroad between Cairo and Alexandria. We have been sitting here shivering with horror for an hour, and finally determined not to tell mamma until to-morrow morning, as she gets so little sleep at the best.

July 15th.—This morning we heard that the staff-officers had been ordered to [illegible] Trey are all in a terrible strait. All their [illegible] thies are with the Khedive, and they dare [illegible] But if they refuse to obey the orders of the [illegible] of War, they will doubtless be shot. Mamma advised them to go, and to take the first chance to escape to Alexandria.

Mamma sent Mohammed with them, telling him to try to get permission to go to Alexandria. She has written to papa imploring him to [illegible] our permission to leave, to send her money enough to get us to Palermo, and to send Johnny [illegible] there.

Several of the staff-officers have offered her as much money as she needs; but she invariably makes the same reply: "You know how much I thank you for your generous kindness, but I cannot leave Cairo until I have permission from the General."

We told her the news from Tantah, but she is firm, and will not save until we can be sure of papa's approval. We have faithful friends in Moktar Bey, Omer [illegible] Bey, Latiff Bey, Sadic Bey, Abdul Rozak Effendi and Ismail Effendi Nazeem. All of them are staff-officers. Latiff Bey has refused to serve Arabi, although he was offered the command of a regiment. All these officers have offered us refuge in their houses. They said to-day, "General Stone is the father of the staff; we will protect you with our lives."

Mamma says we must never show fear. As long as the people see that we are not afraid of them they will respect us. The instant we "show the white feather" our lives are not safe an hour. The officers are coming and going all day. Sometimes they are with us until seven o'clock at night, and it is really amusing to see the wonder and admiration with which they regard mamma's courage.

Arabi says he will finish this war without calling upon the staff to help him. Bah! he is a fool; the staff are the only officers worth having in the Egyptian army, and he has already called seven of them. What is to become of us if the rest of them are called?

The Moudir of Tantah has called for a regiment to quell the infuriated populace.

Mamma read, as usual, to us to-night a chapter from the "Following of Christ"; and I seem still to hear her soft, low voice, saying, "It is good for us now and then to have some troubles and adversities for oftentimes they make a man enter into himself, that he may know that he is in exile and may not place his hopes in anything of this world."

July 16th.—Nothing of importance has happened to-day. Moktar Bey left this morning with a thousand men for Damietta; but, as he is to return immediately, we do not feel much alarmed at his absence. Mamma is anxious about our health. The heat is very great. This morning she consulted with the orderlies, and they advised her to let us take a walk in the early morning before the Arabs are awake. They will accompany us; but we shall wait until the day after to-morrow, as Ramadan commences at sunset.

Ramadan is the thirty days of fasting and prayer kept by the Mussulmans every year. It is very hard on the poor creatures when it comes during the summer season, for they are forbidden to touch food or drink between sunrise and sunset. At sunset, when the evening gun is fired they may eat and drink, and as often as they like during the night; but they suffer greatly through the long, hot summer days. Generally they carouse all night, and sleep a great part of the day. Therefore we may take our walk before they are stirring in the morning. Tradition says that Mohammed the Prophet prayed to God for help to make his followers humble, and that God sent the Archangel Gabriel to him, saying He required all Mohammedans to pray fifty times a day for thirty days, and during that time they were forbidden to touch food or drink from sunrise to sunset. Mohammed remonstrated, saying that his people were not strong enough to pray fifty times a day and fast all day; therefore they were ordered to pray five times and fast.

I think the Franciscan monks have left. The church doors are closed, and the bells have not been rung since last Sunday. I wish they had remained. I felt so ashamed when the English clergyman left, the first one of his flock, and it has been such a comfort to sit in my window and see the good fathers at their work in the garden; and the chime of the bells was sweet in my ears, reminding me that we were not the only Christians in this dreary, unhappy city.

Our baker has gone, and in future we shall have to eat Arab bread, as ours was the last European baker in the city. He told our cook the other day that he would escape in disguise, and perhaps he may, as he has been twenty-five years in the country, and speaks Arabic like a native.

July 17th.—Mohammed returned this morning. Alas! he did not reach Alexandria. When he arrived at Kafr-Dowar he went to an officer, and asked him if Stone Pacha was there. The officer turned upon him with an oath, and told him that Stone Pacha had joined the English. "But, thank God," said he "we paid him well for it; for we burned him to death in the Hotel d'Europe, before we left Alexandria." Then he ordered Mohammed to return to Cairo, and told him that if Arabi caught him there he would be shot. Poor fellow! He was in an agony of distress. He dreaded coming back to us with such heart-breaking news, and was walking slowly back to the railroad when a soldier spoke to him. Mohammed asked him if it were true that Stone Pasha was killed, and the soldier said, with a shrug of his shoulders: "Perhaps, but I doubt it. I think the Bey you have been talking to only said that to torment you. However, if you value your life, go back to Cairo at once. If you will come with me, I will disguise you as a fellah; and you had better lie down in a cattle-car, and pretend to be sleeping when you see any one approaching."

So Mohammed went with him to his tent, put on a disgustingly soiled old galibeer, and hid himself in a cattle-car.

Mamma is evidently determined to show us how a brave woman can bear trouble. She must be suffering greatly at this moment, not knowing whether she is widowed and we are fatherless; yet the only change in her that I can see is a sort of "hunted-down" look in her eyes, and a sharp fierce way of speaking which is unusual to her. This morning sister came to her and said that Ali and mamma's maid were closeted in the pantry, and

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that she had overheard them speaking disrespectfully of us, calling us "dogs of Christians," and threatening us. After a few minutes mamma called them to her in the morning-room, and even now, as I think of the interview, I tremble. She told them that they had proved themselves to be faithless wretches; that she had fed them for years, and been like a mother to them; and now, in the first moment of trouble, they had turned traitors to her. Then she told them they were mistaken in thinking they could frighten her. "There never lived the Arab," said she, "who could frighten me. No, not Arabi and all his troops can do it. Go to your work, you miserable cowards, and the first time you *look* insolent I will have you thrashed. Never dare to threaten me again until you are beyond my reach!"

I never saw creatures so completely cowed and frightened as they were. They went sneaking from the room, but begged, before leaving, to be allowed to kiss her hand. They didn't do it, however, and got a reply which must have burned their ears. This evening, when the staff-officers heard of it, they shook their heads and said that mamma was imprudent; but she fired up, and told them that her position was a desperate one and required desperate measures.

They say that the report that papa was killed is false.

July 18th.—Sister, Todas, and I took a short walk early this morning. We were accompanied by the two orderlies. We went to the little English chapel, hoping to be able to get in and get some books from the library. We found the boab sleeping at the door, and having roused him, he opened it for us. I was astonished at seeing the orderlies follow us in, and more astonished when they took cushions from the seats, and placed them on the floor to kneel upon. I asked them, "Is it possible that you are going to pray in a Christian Church!" "Why not, my lady!" said they. "We Mussulmans can prey anywhere. Do we not all pray to the same good God? Jesus Christ belongs more to us than He does to you. You call him the Son of God, which He was not. He was a great prophet, and we love and respect Him, [illegible] His blessed mother, too, the Sitta [illegible]"

[illegible] them to their prayers, and went into the [illegible] to get our books. When we re-entered [illegible] we found the orderlies looking with great [illegible] at the organ; and when I told them it [illegible] "musica," they begged me to play for them. [illegible] down and played "Nearer, my God, to Thee," [illegible] when I told them how our dead President [illegible] it, they begged me to play it again.

[illegible] says she never saw such a rapt expression [illegible] face as was on theirs until the music ceased. [illegible] fellow! they are such fine brave men, and [illegible] so long to see us safe with papa. I wonder [illegible] Arabi and his creatures would have said [illegible] they have looked in and seen a young Christian girl playing sacred music to two armed Mussulmans in a Christian church.

Moktar Bey returned to-day. He says the whole country seems to have gone mad. He was called a Christian by a rich merchant of Damietta, because he denounced the war. There was a great meeting of the notables to-day, and Raouf Pacha, Ali Pacha Moubarak, and others were appointed to go to Alexandria and discuss the situation with the Khedive. I doubt Raouf Pacha's getting permission from Arabi to pass. He (Arabi) very much fears that people may know the truth; they must believe his story, and he will throw every obstacle in the way of their hearing any other. Mamma is going to send a letter to papa by Raouf Pacha.

We are very fortunate in having a well stocked store room. Mamma says she can stand a siege of three months.

Ten more staff-officers have been called.

July 19.—Our troubles are increasing. This morning Major Abdul Razak Effendi requested a private interview with mamma, which lasted nearly an hour. When he left she called us all to her, and told us that there had been a massacre of Europeans at Mehallet-el-Kebir; that two European officials of the cadastre had been killed, cut into small pieces, and carried about the town by a procession, while the dogs were fed with their flesh! The woman made what they call "the cry of joy," and waved their handkerchiefs. The Sheiks of the mosques saved several families by shutting them up in the mosques, and afterwards concealing them in their houses; and one Sheik saved a gentleman by shaving his head, putting him in *sais* costume, and letting him run in front of his horse to a place of safety, about ten kilometers away. Many of the sheiks have behaved well thus far. One of them (Sheik Ibrahim) in Alexandria saved a large number of men on the 11th of June by shutting them up in his mosque and guarding them until the riot was over.

Abdul Razak Effendi* says we must leave our house without delay, and advised mamma to prepare to go to-night to Omar Bey's house. He said we ought to get away without allowing our servants (except our Mohammed) to know where we are going. Shortly after he left Omar Bey and Ismail Effendi came also to urge us to leave, and Omar Bey said that we would be safe in his house. Mamma said she would consider the matter, and give them an answer at sunset.

Then we had a regular *pow-wow* among ourselves. Mamma told each one of us to give the best advice she could, which made us very proud, so that we chattered like three magpies, while she sat and [illegible]. Finally she said: "Well, girls, I will [illegible] what I think about it. It is all nonsense [illegible] we could leave this house without our destination being known; for I have [illegible] three men watching the house the last [illegible] nights past, and they will follow us. I [illegible] run away from my servants like a coward [illegible] my house to be pillaged. Omar Bey's [illegible] would betray us to their neighbours, and in [illegible] of trouble we should be caged there, and probably [illegible] the cause of ruin to his family. His [illegible] is situated in the old part of the city [illegible] the air is foul, and we should be [illegible] of the comforts to which we are [illegible]. The result would be disastrous in [illegible]. We would be prisoners in an old [illegible], out of spirits, out of health, and so [illegible] that it would soon be a mercy if the [illegible] would come and cut our throats. I propose [illegible] we stay at home like [illegible], and live [illegible] Christians as long as we can."

[illegible] always agree when mamma speaks, and at [illegible] she told the officers of her decision. They [illegible] looking very unhappy.

[illegible] called me into the library to-night, telling [illegible] softly and not to bring a light. She [illegible] to the window, and whispered to me to look through the shutters. I did so, and saw a man crouching behind the shrubbery in the garden, watching the door of the vestibule. We went out of the house by the back door to notify the men and crept round to the lodge, where they were taking their supper [illegible] they, in their surprise at seeing us appear [illegible] such a stir that the man took fright and escaped. He must have come over the wall from a neighbouring garden, and I do not doubt that he had listened to all the conversation with the officers; but as this was carried on in French, perhaps he may not have understood it.

Papa has always told us never to be afraid of spies, for a man who descends to such mean work [illegible] so low that he cannot be fully believed even by those who employ him.

July 20th.—The boab of the Khedivial Geographical Society came to mamma this morning, and said that his uncle had been ordered to Kafr-Dowar, and would leave at noon. He said that if mamma would send a letter to papa by him, it would surely reach him, for his uncle's intention was to desert and make his way to Alexandria as soon as possible. Mamma wrote a short letter, telling papa not to be anxious, and trying to comfort him by making the best of everything. We never speak of Johny boy to mamma. A few days after he left we were all coming down-stairs to dinner, and as we turned on the first landing we saw his old straw hat hanging on the hatrack. The boab had found it in the garden and hung it there. We fled in different directions to have our cry out, and since that day we talk of him only when the staff-officers are here. Five of them were here to-day. They do not cease urging mamma to leave our house, and take refuge in their families; and she finds it difficult to explain to them why she prefers to remain at home. Sadie Bey says we had better have our clothes packed in small trunks, as there will be no question as to the danger of our remaining in Cairo after the English attack Arabi and the latter shall commence his retreat on Cairo. He intends to take us to Arabia with his family. We shall find it hard work travelling on camels in this hot weather.

The spy *did* understand our conversation, or at least enough of it to make trouble for us. Omar Bey was called to the War Department this morning, and told that he was reported as having talked treason in a certain house, and should it be repeated he would be put in irons in the citadel! We hear that several of the staff-officers have deserted Arabi, and arrived safely at Alexandria.

July 21.—Our cook came to mamma to-day and begged her to discharge Ali Fatmah, and the boab. He said they are all traitors to us, and he is afraid we will be poisoned by one of them. "I have been your servant for eight years," said he, "and it is my pride to serve you well; but I must leave you unless those servants are sent out of the house, and forbidden to enter your doors again. You know you are safe with me, but I don't trust those three, who have access to your dining-room; and should you be poisoned it would be my ruin. I will do Ali's work and Mohammed will attend the door." He is a good, honest man, and I know papa trusts him perfectly. Poor mamma! she looks tired to death, and I know she hardly sleeps at all, for I frequently hear her walking about her chamber, when I wake in the night. I wish the English would hasten their preparations, and attack Arabi. He is growing stronger, and the people are beginning to believe it is a *holy war*. We do not receive much political news from Europe. I believe the Turks are fooling both England and Arabi; at any rate, Arabi says he is working under the Sultan's orders, and England seems to believe that Turkey will help her to restore order in Egypt. The Turks are cunning diplomatists; but I think it may end in Turkey's losing Egypt this time. Abdul Razak told us to-day that there are sixty Greeks left in Cairo, and they have all moved into a certain quarter of the city and are living together. They have put their houses in a state of defence and only one-half of them ever leave at a time. They are all heavily armed, and have a signal for assembly in case of danger.

Every evening at about nine o'clock a band of children, led by a man, parade the streets crying, "Long live Arabi! God give him victory! Death to the Christians!" This evening they came and stood in front of our gate, crying, "Death to the Christians!" But the orderlies rushed out upon them with clubs, and frightened them well. Arabi's wife pays these children to do this, and they stand for an hour at a time before her door, shouting like so many lunatics.

Mamma paid the three faithless servants, and sent them away at sunset. The two men were very sullen, but Fatmah cried, threw herself down at mamma's feet, and begged to stay; but mamma was firm, and Fatmah left the house in tears.

(*To be continued.*)

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* Major Abdul Razak Effendi was afterward, promoted to the grade of Colonel in the staff, and was killed in battle, while serving on Baker Pacha's staff, near Teb.

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THE QUESTION OF THE DUTCH SUCCESSION.

THERE has been a good deal of misapprehension as to what will happen in Holland in regard to the succession to the throne in consequence of the death of the Prince of Orange. Yet according to the best authority the probability is that nothing special or extraordinary will happen at all. The articles of the Dutch Constitution dealing with the case are extremely simple. According to Article 15 it is provided "that when there is no male issue of the House of Orange the Crown is transferred to the daughters of the King according to primogeniture." This disposes of the curious statement of the *Observer*, that "the Salic law prevails in Holland." It is plain that the little Princess Wilhelmine of Orange is heiress to the thone of the Netherlands. In the event of her death, Art. 17 provides that, "If there is no male descending line of the last King, the oldest female descending line inherits, so that the male branch precedes the female branch, and the elder comes before the younger, and in each branch males before females, and seniors before juniors." Accordingly, the heir to the Crown in default of the Princess Wilhelmine of Orange will be the son of the Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar (for the Crown, according to the Constitution, would be transferred, not to the Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, but to her House), and the *Observer* is again mistaken in supposing that the Duke of Nassau is heir presumptive.

It is further provided (Art. 34) that the Sovereign of the Netherlands comes of age when he or she has completed his or her eighteenth year, and (Art. 35) that as long as the Sovereign is a minor he or she is to be under the guardianship of some members of the Royal House, and of some distinguished Dutchmen. These guardians are to be appointed (Art. 36) by a special Act of the Dutch Legislature. It is considered certain that the Queen of Holland will be one of the guardians. By Art. 40 it is provided that during the minority of the Sovereign the Royal authority is to be exercised by a Regent, and there is no doubt that the Regent in this case will be the Queen, who enjoys great popularity in Holland. She will be appointed Regent by a special Act of the Legislature, which has also the power (Art. 41) of regulating the succession to the Regency until the majority of the Sovereign. The bill for this purpose is discussed in a combined House of both Chambers of the States-General, and it is essential that any such legislation should be undertaken during the lifetime of the King in cases where, as in the present instance, there is a minority. From all which it results that the Princess Wilhelmine is the undoubted heiress to the throne of Holland, and after her the son of the Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, whose near relationship with the Empress of Germany would make his accession particularly agreeable to the German Government. The mistake as to the Salic law has evidently arisen because though it does not exist in Holland, it does exist in Luxemburg. The heir to the Duchy of Luxemburg is a Prince of the House of Nassau.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE.

THE marriage of the Hon. Hallam Tennyson, the eldest son of Lord Tennyson, with Miss Audrey Boyle, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Boyle, of the Hull House, Hawkhurst, Kent, was solemnized on June 25 in Henry VII.'s Chapel, in Westminster Abbey, the Bishop of Durham and the Deans of Westminster and Worcester officiating. The service was choral, the Trinity hymn, "Holy, holy, holy," being sung at the special request of Lord Tennyson. The bride, who was given away by her eldest brother, Major Mordaunt Boyle, of the King's Royal Rifles, wore a dress of ivory satin with long train trimmed with Brussels point lace, and pearl and diamond ornaments, the gift of the bridegroom. She was attended by ten bridesmaids, five being children—Miss Dorothea Boyle, niece of the bride; Miss Evelyn Boyle, Miss Lane, and Miss Maud Lane, cousins of the bride; Miss Geraldine Liddell, Miss Goschen, Miss Hardcastle, Miss Harding, Miss Buxton, and Miss Stepney, who wore dresses of Indian muslin, over white silk skirts trimmed with lace, and bonnets or hats to match, with pale blue aigrettes. They each wore a bracelet, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried magnificent bouquets of flowers. The Hon. Edward Lyttelton was the best man. Among the company were the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Benson, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Selborne, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Mr, Mrs., and Miss Gladstone; Mr. and Mrs. Goschen, the American Minister, Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Macmillan, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Boyle, Mr. William Boyle, Miss Mary Boyle, and many others. The luncheon was given by Mrs. Charles Boyle, at Lady Sarah Spencer's, in St. James's-palace. The bride and bridegroom are going to spend a few days at Lady Sarah Spencer's house at Berkhampstead, before going to the Continent. The presents included a pair of silver candlesticks from the Princess Frederica, and a quantity of plate and jewellery from the bride's numerous friends.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.—There is every indication that this Exhibition will be a great success. The number of Visitors is expected to be so large that arrangements are being made for an encampment outside the city. All the space set apart for Exhibitors is already bespoke. We understand that Cadbury Bros. have been appointed Sole Purveyors of the Cocoa and Chocolate consumed at the Exhibition.

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C. B. BRAHAM, M. Inst. C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer.
Dy. Exe. Engr.'s Office, Bombay Muncpy., 30th June, 1884.

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HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps			Rs.	350
Do.	40	do.	„	750
Do. for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each.		„	1,200
Do. 8	do.	500 do.	„	1,200
Do. 20	do.	500 do.	„	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light han any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
41, Meadow-stret

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me.

Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed. —*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270, Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium d large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co. ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

J. NEUBERG'S
CIGARETTE FACTORY,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

CIGARETTES manufactured daily fresh and fresh of the very Choicest TOBACCOS procurable.

FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

No.		per 1,000	per 100
No. 1	EMPRESS	Rs. 34	Rs. 3 8
„ 2	PRINCE	„ 30	„ 3 4
„ 3	STAMBOUL	„ 34	„ 3 8
„ 4	IONE	„ 24	„ 2 8

MILD TURKISH,
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

No.		per 1,000	per 100
No. 5	SUCCESS	Rs. 25	Rs. 2 10
„ 6	MEDON	„ 20	„ 2 4
„ 7	BIJOUX	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 8	NYDIA	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 9	NYMPH	„ 15	„ 1 12

GOLDEN SHAG,
EXQUISITE FLAVOUR AND BOUQUET.

No.		per 1,000	per 100
No. 10	CONFIANCE	Rs. 20	Rs. 2 4
„ 11	ASSOCIATE	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 12	CONSTANTIA	„ 15	„ 1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA,
PLEASANTLY FULL-FLAVOURED.

No.		per 1,000	per 100
No. 13	WALKYR	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
„ 14	ZULEIKA	„ 15	„ 1 12

Nos. 3, 4, 8, 9, 12 are without mouthpieces.

Only orders for 500 and upwards of each Brand carry the rate per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LIST ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."

ASK FOR WELLS' "Rough on Corns." As. 6, p. 1, quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.

PIANOFORTE

AS UNDER, FOR SALE, HIRE, OR ON THE EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany. Rs. 850.
(This Instrument was awarded a Medal and First-Class Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition.)

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Ebonized. Rs. 900.

THE SYMPATHETIC CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTE
Solid Mahogany. Rs. 1,750.

EBONIZED GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE WITH ALL METAL WORK ELECTRO-PLATED,
Rs. 750.

R. LIPP & SONS' GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Rs. 650 and Rs. 750.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid American Walnut. Rs. 550 and 650.

THE "BUNGALOW" SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Solid Wood. Rs. 450.
(Compass six octaves.)

THE SYMPATHETIC COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Black and Gold. Rs. 650 and 750.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Cash Rs. 500 and 650.

THE BIJOU COTTAGE PIANO,
Compass 5 Octaves. Solid Walnut. Rs. 300.

N. B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are warranted to stand the Indian Climate.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
Pianofortes let out on HIRE in POONA and the districts at Reduced Rates.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

POLO, FOOTBALL JERSEYS.

THORPE AND CO.

BEG to announce the arrival of the above in all sizes:—

Black and Blue Jerseys, 2 inch Stripes	Rs. 4 8	each
„ „ Amber „ „		
„ „ Crimson „ „		
White and Navy Blue „ „		
„ „ Crimson „ „		
Plain Navy Blue „ „	Rs. 5 8	„
White Sweater Jerseys, best Berlin wool, very soft and pleasant to the skin	Rs. 5 8	„
Ribbed Navy Blue Knickerbocker Hose	3 12	per pair.
Crimson Polo Caps	1 8	each.
White Cashmere Mufflers	3 8	„
Honeycomb	2 12	„
Black and Amber Silk Squares	7 8	„
Black and Amber Ties	1 12	„
White Saxony Flannel Shirt, well shrunk	8 8	„
White Cricketting Suits, very best Twill Flannel, thoroughly shrunk	28 0	suit.

WHEN ORDERING JERSEYS, SIZE OF CHEST REQUIRED; KNICKERBOCKER HOSE, SIZE OF FOOT IN INCHES.

Kummerbands, Straw Hats, Elastic and Leather Belts; Cholera Belts, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding-Belts, &c. &c.

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS,
BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

CUTLER PALMER AND CO
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE,

HAVE been awarded 1 GOLD and 2 SILVER MEDALS with 3 FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES of merit for their own brands some of which are enumerated below:—

Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	Per case. 2 doz. pts. Rs. a.	LIQUEURS, &c.	Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	Per case. 2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
9 0	51 0	Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange and White	51 0	53 0
7 0	..	Chartreuse, green, per bottle.	7 4	..
6 0	...	Do. yellow	6 4	..
68 12	71 12	Benedictine from the Monastery	72 0	75
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara	53 8	57 0
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique..	49 8	...
37 0	40 0	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	41 8
37 0	..	Kummell	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy	40 8	42 8
26 0	...	Orange Bitters	27 0	..
19 4	...	Vermouth	20 0	...
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, per doz. pt.	...	28 8
15 8	...	Ginger Wine, finest green (Usher's)	16 0	..
15 8	...	Ginger Wine (Bishop's)	16 0	...
19 0	..	Quinine Wine (Bishop's)	20 0	...
13 0	...	Lime Juice Cordial	13 8	...

Per doz. qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. pts. Rs. a.	BEER AND CIDER.	Per doz. qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. pts. Rs. a
5 8	3 12	Bass's Champagne Ale, "The Bull Dog" Bottling	5 12	4
5 8	3 12	Guinness's Extra Stout, "The Bull Dog" Bottling	5 12	4 0
6 4	4 4	German Pale Ale...	6 8	4 8
7 0	..	Champagne Cider	7 8	...

Cash. Per Gal. without Jar. Rs. a.	COGNAC IN JARS.	Credt Per Gal. without Jar. Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac ****	15 8
13 0	„ ***	13 8
11 4	„ **	11 8
10 8	„ *	10 12

WHISKY IN JARS.

8 12	Irish and Scotch, A 1 quality	9 0

The Jars can be returned for refilling. We keep stocks of Cognacs and Whiskies in Wood. An allowance for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

Empty Jars for do. .. 1 gal. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. do. ... 2 „ „ 3 0 „
Do. do. do. .. 4 „ „ 4 0 „
Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps. Rs. 4 each.

48 Gals. Hhd. Rs. a.	CLARET IN WOOD.	48 Gals. Hhd. Rs. a.
216 0	St. Estephe	231 0
172 0	Petit Medoc	180 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.
From the Australian Wine Co., Limited.

Cash. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	RUBY.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.
24 0	Red Hermitage "Emu"	25 0
21 4	Carbinet Grape "Auldana"	22 0
	WHITE.	
31 8	White Hermitage "Emu"	33 0
22 0	Reisling Grape "Auldana"	23 0

BOMBAY HOUSE:—5, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
3 PRIZE MEDALS AND 3 DIPLOMAS
WERE AWARDED TO

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

For the EXCELLENCE of their Watches and Clocks, as well as for the SUPERIORITY and FINISH of their Jewellery of all kinds, especially Finger-rings, both set with choice gems and plain, and Watch-chains manufactured at their BOMBAY HOUSE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to intimate the return of the above exhibits from Calcutta, comprising an immense variety of HIGH-CLASS WATCHES and costly and artistic Jewellery, and which, together with their home stock, forms one of the LARGEST and MOST VARIED DISPLAYS EVER EXHIBITED FOR SALE IN INDIA.

Their Goods have been appreciated by all who have favoured them with Orders, as attested not only by the MEDALS AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES AWARDED TO THEM AT THE DELHI AND THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITIONS, but as more practically confirmed by the YEARLY INCREASING DEMAND and patronage for which they have to thank their numerous customers.

EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

43 ESPLANADE-ROAD C. MARCKS & CO.
BOMBAY.

STONE'S LGA (LIGHT) BASS' PALE ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE (AS HITHERTO SHIPPED.)

BOTTLED BY OURSELVES,
May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON,
9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF A CUTTER (BOAT) "COMET."

On MONDAY, the 21st July, 1884, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the (Custom-house) Town-bunder, by order of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee H. C., and In Re Damoder Hunsraj, an Insolvent.

1 Cutter Boat called "Comet" with her appurtenances, iron ballast, sails, &c., in the state now lying at Town-bunder.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO
Bombay, 18th July, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

To Saddlers and Harness-makers, Boot and Shoe-makers, Belt and Sail-makers, &c.

To be sold by Public Auction at the rooms of Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 p.m.

One very large and powerful, and one medium sized sewing machines, to work by hand or foot, made by the well-known firm of W. F. Thomas and Co., London. The machines are nearly new and in good condition, and may be inspected at the auction rooms up to the day of sale.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
2 „ T. red turbans.
4 English-made new single and double permabulators.

The effects of the late Surgeon J. O. B. Curtin, A. M. D., consisting of folding easy chair, camp table, wearing apparel, table and bed linen, pistol in case, Benares dishes and cups, bridles, spurs and girths, spoons and forks, knives and forks, cruets, medical books and instruments, lawn-tennis bats, tin trunks, wooden boxes, army regulation books, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 309, Girgaum Back Road, opposite the Girgaum Police Court, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, rich 6 to 12 lights chandeliers by Nash, 1 to 3 lights hanging argand lamps, wall shades, hanging and table kerosine oil lamps, handsome flower vases, hanging vase lamps, rich Brussels and velvet hall carpets, handsome pier glasses in gilt frames, handsome pictures, carriages and horses, &c., &c.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

THE BROACH COTTON COMPANY, Limited,
(In Liquidation)
TO CAPITALISTS.

Sale of Press and Press house with a large Bungalow attached at Ahmednagar.

Under instructions from Messrs. G. W. READ and B F. CAMA, the liquidators of the above Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on MONDAY next, the 28th day of July at 3 o'clock p. m., put up for sale by auction, at their rooms in Bombay, the undermentioned property which belongs to the above Company, a presshouse built on iron columns, walled and roofed in with corrugated iron sheets, containing one Hodgart's half-press, also one finishing press by Fullerton, Hodgart and Barclay, engine by Alex. Shanks, one boiler by Simpson and Co., and a set of eight pumps with gearing and water tank, also one patent cotton opener by Kleinknecht, complete with shafting, together with blacksmith's shop, storeroom and tools, &c., as per inventory, the whole standing on a plot of land containing 9 acres 18 goontas or thereabouts, which is the absolute property of the Company, subject to the usual rent to Government, and on which also stands a large stone-built bungalow used as a dwelling-house by the manager and engineer of the Company.

This Press is in working order, and has been in use throughout the present busy season.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be seen after the 1st July at the office of the Liquidators of the above Company at 6, Apollo-street, or of their solicitors, Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, in Meadow-street, Bombay.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdul Kurreem and Co.

Ex s. s. Bretton Hall.
A K Bombay—1-2—2 cases black superfine cloths.
Ex s. s. Clan Sinclair.
T Bombay—1—1 case billiard cloth.
Ex s. s. Rydal Hall.
A K Bombay—111—1 case printed Cashmeres.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT POONA.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Poona, on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of August next, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable property belonging to the estate of the late Mr. A. M. CANTEM.

All those two bungalows with outhouses registered under 889 A and 889 B situate in Synagogue-street in the Cantonment of Poona.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 18th July, 1884.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

Suit No. 318 of 1883.
JOOSUB HAJEE MOOSHAW
vs.
HAJEE OOSMAN HAJEE JOOSUB and others.

Under instructions from the defendants herein mentioned, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m.

Lot No. 1-A ship named Fateh Sultan, of 310 tons register, built in 1850; is 96 feet long and 25 feet broad.

Lot No. 2—A pathemari called Kadri, of 75¼ tons register, No. 170, built in 1831; 37 feet long, 20 feet and 7 inches broad, and 8 feet 6 inches deep.

Lot No. 3—A pathemari called Fateh Rahiman, of 62¾ tons register, No. 3212, built in 1864; is 39 feet long, 21 feet 5 inches broad, and 7 feet 5 inches deep.

Lot No 4—A padow called Fateh Rahiman, of 24¼ tons register, No 3122, built in 1864; is 31 feet long, 16 feet broad, and 5 feet deep.

Lot No 5—A padow called Fateh Salem, of 18¾ tons register, built in 1856, No. 2301; is 28 feet 6 inches long, 14 feet 6 inches broad, and 4 feet 7 inches deep.

Lot No 6—A padow called Palkee, of 23¾ tons register, built in 1857; is 29 feet 4 inches long, 15 feet 2 inches broad, and 5 feet 3 inches deep.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—The above is lying at Jackaria-bunder, where they could be seen at any time.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece goods—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built brougham.
1 do. strong-built mail phaeton.
1 do. powerful grey Arab horse.
1 handsome strong victoria with bay Arab horse and harness.
1 handsome strong English-built glass fronted miniature brougham, suitable for one or pair of horses.
1 handsome baba pony, held in prize of Wilson's Circus.

On SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and elaborately-carved household furniture, best platedware by Elkington, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a handsome large aquarium with gold fish, handsome bronze Japanese and China flower vases, one firstrate 15-day marble clock, a firstrate sewing-machine, handsome oleographs and pictures, handsome hanging and table duplex kerosine lamps, very rich table ornaments, a handsome double seated circular glass-fronted miniature brougham, lady's and gentleman's saddles, &c., the property of SAMUEL HODGART, Esq. The same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best platedware such as dish covers, hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle and egg stands, breakfast companions, salver, jam pot, ice pitcher, tea set, biscuit box, revolving butter pot, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, 12 pair dessert knives and forks, silver fish knife and fork, silver salt cellars with spoons, table, piano, and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and richly carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 2 pieces, sideboard, dumb waiter, set of camp tables, mallet-pattern without-arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, and writing table, easy, folding, reclining and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, chiffoniers, teapoys, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a marble clock, strikes half an hour, aquarium with fish, China and Japanese flower vases, marble and bronze figures, first-rate oleographs, a first-rate hand sewing machine, rich Brussels carpet, blackwood large fourpost beadstead, camp cots, dressing and washing tables with marble top, dressing and cheval glasses, almirah with plate glass-door, wardrobe in 2 pieces with glass-door, reclining and half-backed couches, bathing tubs, commodes, dispense articles, books, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome English-built circular glass-fronted miniature brougham.
Lady's and gentleman's saddles, &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the receiver appointed in suits Nos. 98 and 155 of 1881 being suits in relation to the administration of the estate of the late Edulji Rustomji Soonavala, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 4th proxim, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their rooms—All that the debt or outstanding sum of Rs. 3,300 due and owing to the said estate from Pestonji Dinshaw, formerly solicitor of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, upon a bond or writing in the Gujrati language in favour of the said deceased, and made and executed by him and dated the 4th May, 1880, payable by yearly instalments of Rs. 300 on the 1st day of May in each year. The said bond or writing is for Rs. 5,000, and the amount due thereon has now been reduced to Rs. 3,300 by payments made on account. The instalment of Rs. 300 due on the 1st May last is outstanding.

Also all that the estate and interest of the late Edulji Rustomji Soonavala in the share and interest of Edulji Hormusji Buttivala in right of his wife Jeevanbai of and in the moveable and immoveable estate and effects of the late Hormusji Cowasji Mistry, deceased. The said Edulji Rustomji Soonavala had in his life time filed a suit being suit No. 139 of 1874 against the said Edulji Hormusji Buttivala and his said wife Jeevanbai for recovery of this claim and by an order of reference made in the said suit by the said court on the 30th March, 1875, it was referred to W. E. Hart, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, as Special Commissioner, to take the account of the Estate of the said Hormusjee Cowasjee Mistry, deceased, but which said reference has not since been proceeded with.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 18th July, 1884.

GERMAN BEER.

BODGER, WARBURTON, and Co., SOLE AGENTS in India for the FRANKFURT BREWERY COMPANY.

Cöln Gold Medal		1875.
London Exhibition, First Prize Medal		1881.
Frankfurt	Do.	1881.
Amsterdam	Do.	1883.

Brewers to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh. Prices on application at their Godowns in Military Square.

GRINDLAY AND CO.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS,
55, PARLIAMENT-STREET, LONDON, S. W.
Established 1828.

MEMBERS of the INDIAN SERVICES returning to England are invited to apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co. for information regarding Pay, Pension, Furlough and Fund Rules, address [illegible] Brother Officers, &c., &c.

From the length of time th[illegible] has [illegible] in existence, and the mass of records th[illegible] constituents [illegible], Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co. [illegible] necessarily beyond the sphere [illegible] for reporting arrival in Europe. Powers of Attorney, &c., can be obtained on application to

Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA;
Messrs.—BINNY & Co.—MADRAS;
Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yards [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge [illegible] under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE
AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND. And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM, has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA. Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT A[illegible] OMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

STEEL BOILERS.

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